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Shenandoah National Park Reality as Deeds Are Filed; Scenic Area Open to Public

State of Virginia Turns Over to Federal Government Title in Lands

Records Are Made In Eight Counties

Millions Spent by Administration in Modernizing This Vast Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23—Wilbur C. Hall chairman of the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, has placed in a Richmond vault the deeds transferring the title of the Shenandoah National Park area from the State of Virginia to the Federal Government.

Placing of the deeds in a vault is preliminary to recordation of them in the counties from which territory was taken to make up the park acreage. The deeds will be recorded in the counties of Warren, Rappahannock, Madison, Greene, Rockbridge, Augusta, Albemarle and Page.

President Roosevelt will be invited to make the principal address at the formal dedication of the park in June, Mr. Hall said.

Shenandoah Valley
One of the Nation's Most Beautiful Scenic Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, Va.—Down where the Blue Ridge mountains slope to meet the winding road that creases Virginia's Shenandoah Valley old mountaineers are packing their belongings and moving into the foothills while the Federal Government moves to take possession of the Shenandoah National Park—now an official reality.

Heretofore action has been impossible because of legal obstacles. For months there waged a fight against Virginia's right to condemn land intended for transfer to the United States for park purposes.

That question was settled recently in favor of Virginia by the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Hughes, after listening to arguments for a half hour, literally threw the case out of court when he said, "We do not desire to hear further argument on this case."

Take Possession

Immediately upon hearing of the court's decision Harry L. Ickes, Secretary of State, said the Federal Government would take possession as soon as possible. "That case," said Mr. Ickes, "had been preventing us from taking over the park for a long time, and now that it is favorably decided we shall move immediately into the park."

Although legal barriers have hampered to some extent various projects of improvements planned for the park, work has been carried forward by both state and federal authorities. The old battle scars of the War of the Rebellion are rapidly being erased from the Shenandoah Valley as the Federal Government continues to wield an eraser of financial aid over the land where once the brunt of war was borne.

Millions of dollars have been spent by the Administration in modernizing conservative Virginia. Miles of new highways have been and are being built, old roads resurfaced and straightened, virgin trails blazed, forest conservation established, scenic routes laid to form the first national park in the southern Appalachians.

Work Speeded

Speedy completion today was assured of another link in the proposed Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains National Parkway, by the clearing of rights of way through the execution by the State of North Carolina of two more deeds conveying the lands involved. This announcement was made by Mr. Ickes.

Construction of the 500-mile highway, financed with federal funds authorized under Public Works allotment, was begun early last September, following the letting of the contract for the first link, 12½ miles long in North Carolina—south of the Virginia-North Carolina state line. Work progressed rapidly and before the close of autumn scores of motorists had taken advantage of the several miles of grading completed.

Virginians look on with admiration as the wand of the New Deal transforms barren hills into verdant groves and makes valleys fruitful and green. They feel well repaid for having donated the land which the Federal Government will soon claim as its own.

Are Less Bitter

Even the mountaineers, who are gradually being forced to give up their homes in the hills, are less bitter toward the State as they settle in the foothill colonies which the Federal Government is providing for them.

Due to the unofficial status of the park at this particular time no one is informed as to plans for its development, which may as yet be in the embryonic stage. But, notwithstanding this fact, there is the general opinion that the park will go ahead with leaps and bounds

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 23, 1936

Boston and New England News	6-7
Radio Timetable	7
The Young Folks' Page	8
The Home Forum	9
At the Turn of the Year	
Financial Pages	10-11
Sports Page	12
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Each Dominion Proclaims King Own Sovereign

Independent Notifications of Accession Set British Empire Precedent

Tributes to George V

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—Pronouncements of the accession of King Edward VIII, now being made throughout the British Empire, differ from corresponding notifications on any similar occasion in the past in that they are entirely independent of one another.

This change emphasizes the completeness of the severance effected during the reign of King George V between the United Kingdom and co-equal nations which were previously its overseas possessions.

Difference in Designations

Thus for the first time in history the new Monarch was proclaimed at Wellington today as "King of the Dominion of New Zealand." The Ottawa announcement describes him as the "Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of Canada." South Africa also proposed to adopt a wording of its own.

In the Irish Free State no special proclamation ceremony is being held, it being considered there that the oath of fealty to "King George, his heirs and successors," sworn by Governor General Donald Buckley on assuming office completely covers the present occasion.

Symbol of Association

The actuality of the new King's authority is regarded here as strengthened rather than weakened by these diversities in practice.

It is considered that they confirm the unique position of the Crown

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Jan. 23

George V—Lying in State Begins at London

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London—The body of King George V was returned to London this afternoon for the four days lying-in-state in the capital of his former Empire. Only a few hours earlier, a farewell had been accorded the monarch at Sandringham. The 10-car royal funeral train pulled into the King's Cross Station, while tens of thousands of Britons stood, waiting silently in the chill air.

An honor guard from the three fighting services—the Army, Navy, and Air Force—stood rigidly at attention on the purple-carpeted platform as grenadier guardsmen carried the oaken coffin from the black and purple funeral coach and placed it on a Royal Horse Artillery caisson.

The new King Edward assisted his mother to alight from the train. Then he fell in beside his three brothers, the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent, and the Earl of Harewood, husband of the Princess Royal, and together they set off afoot for Westminster Hall, three miles away. The Queen Mother and the other women members of the Royal Family followed in automobiles.

Beside the towering Big Ben, standing high above the Thames, the procession crossed into the new palace yard entrance to Westminster Hall, and passed between the high iron gates. As Big Ben boomed out the hour of four, the cortege slowly moved into the hall, where government and court officials, church dignitaries, and the members of Parliament were assembled. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury intoned brief funeral rites.

5-Power Pact—Alliance or Collective Plan ?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva— League circles were discussing the pointed question: Is the new mutual assistance pact, or Mediterranean Locarno, a private British alliance or an international police force? France made the point that Britain had moved its fleet into the area of tension before the League had anything to do with the naval situation. Britain unofficially retorted that any Italian attack could be ascribed to no other purpose than resistance to the League sanctions. Other observers recalled the growing French military alliance system directed against Germany, and commented that such armed leagues, resembling the prewar alliances, would need to have their relation to the League made far clearer before they are above suspicion.

Court—Consulted in Kentucky Before Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Frankfort, Ky.— Kentucky's Governor can now consult the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of bills before they become law. Governor Chandler signed an act of the Legislature to this effect, the Associated Press reports, and his State thus takes its place at the forefront in the national move to clarify relations between Legislatures and Supreme Courts.

Kentucky need not wait, now, until bills of doubtful constitutionality are passed and vested interests built up around them, before a court test can be made. The Federal Government's notable legal catastrophes, where the NRA and the AAA were established and all of industry and agriculture modified to conform with them, only to have the bills thrown out by the Supreme Court and bitterness against the Court evoked, could not have occurred if a national provision similar to that of Kentucky had been in force. The Congress or the President could have consulted the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion when the bills were still being shaped in Congress. Agitation for such a federal law has arisen from a number of sources since the Supreme Court's epochal decisions.

French Crisis—Sarraut Tries to Form Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris— The Radical Socialist, former Premier Sarraut, was asked to form a Cabinet after Edouard Herriot declined. M. Sarrout said he would consult with his friends before deciding whether to accept the offer definitely, and there was every indication that the most complex maneuverings lie ahead. Gold continued to leave the country, reflecting the uncertainty.

M. Herriot apparently will not take over the Government now, believing he could make a success of it only after the national elections in March or April. But the Leftists will not consent to another ministry under M. Laval, because they so firmly oppose his pro-Italian foreign policy. Hence, the problem is one of finding a Cabinet which will stick out the financial crisis, keep at least a working minimum of support from the banking fraternity, and presumably defend the gold value of the franc until the elections. Only then, it seems, could the Radical Socialists muster their courage to devalue and take responsibility for the Government during what follows.

League—Soviet-Uruguay Rift Aired

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva— A debate of international proportions between Fascism and Communism suddenly broke out before the League Council, which was discussing the diplomatic break between Russia and Uruguay.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

King to Follow His Father's Policy

By the Associated Press

London

KING EDWARD VIII again expressed his resolution to follow in the footsteps of his father, the late King George V, in serving the people and upholding the Constitution. A message from him was read by Prime Minister Baldwin to the House of Commons which reassembled previous to the services at Westminster Hall. The King's message said:

"I am well assured that the Commons deeply mourns the death of my beloved father. He devoted his life to the service of his people and to upholding constitutional government. He was ever actuated in his profound sense of duty. I am resolved to follow in the way he has set before me."

Roosevelt Asks $296,185,000 For AAA Obligations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Even as the new farm bill was starting its perilous course through Congress and perhaps toward the reefs of unconstitutionality, President Roosevelt asked from Congress $296,185,000 in supplemental appropriations to pay for continuing obligations under the old Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The money, larger than had been anticipated, is to pay rental and benefits on farm contracts already carried out under the outlawed farm program. All these contracts were written prior to Jan. 6, when the Supreme Court threw out AAA. It includes salaries and administrative expenses.

Daniel W. Bell, acting Director of the Budget, wrote to Congress that: "The expenditures authorized under this appropriation shall include but shall not be limited to, rental and benefit payments, removal of surplus agricultural commodities and the products thereof, expenditures for rent and personal service in the District of Columbia and elsewhere."

The payments, he says, are in amount which "determines to be fair and equitable to farmers who have applied for contracts and who prior to Jan. 6 have in good faith complied with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with a crop program regardless of whether contracts have been signed."

Of these payments, some constitutional question has already arisen. President Roosevelt insists that a moral obligation of the Government must be met; whether the Comptroller General or ultimately the Supreme Court agree, is another matter. The total amount involved, just under $300,000,000, is in addition to the $200,000,000 which the court ordered returned to processors who had paid such sums, bue sued for recovery, and were held in escrow. There is in addition the $1,000,000 odd which already has been collected and spent, but which processors may recover through litigation.

Items in Big Bill

Of the $296,185,000 requested by President Roosevelt, $60,000,000 is to pay contracts entered into for the 1936 winter wheat program. A total of $6,000,000 was for general administrative expenses; $1,310,000 for removal of surpluses; $12,935,000 for commodity program administrative expenses, and the remaining $215,940,000 for 1935 and 1936 contracts under the various crop reduction programs.

Thus, if the appropriation is voted, the AAA goes on, and the checks keep pouring out, in payment of "existing obligations." The total is three fifths of what was asked for AAA in the whole of the fiscal year 1937, which

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Brann Announces He Won't Run Again As Maine Governor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann, titular head of the Democratic Party in traditionally Republican Maine, announced today he would not seek a third term. Uncertainty as to what the Governor would do has kept his partisans in suspense for months.

Pending word from Governor Brann no Democrat had announced himself for the gubernatorial nomination. State, county and municipal party groups repeatedly urged the Governor to run again.

Three candidates have formally announced themselves for the Republican nomination. They are Blin W. Page and Executive Councilor Clyde H. Smith, both of Skowhegan, and Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows of Newport.

An attorney, Governor Brann may accept one of several reported offers to fill executive posts in private industry when his term ends with the current year, it was rumored here.

When first elected in 1932, Mr. Brann became the State's first Democratic Governor in 18 years. In 1934 he was re-elected by a larger majority, becoming the first Democratic governor to succeed himself since Maine adopted biennial elections, many years ago.

Although a personal friend of President Roosevelt, Governor Brann frequently has been reported at odds with new-deal policies. He often has gone to Washington with success, however, in behalf of matters he deemed advantageous to Maine.

Eden Pushes For Action On Oil Embargo

Hope Grows for Experts to Report Within Next Fortnight

Red Moves Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 23—The expectation of those who thought that consideration of an oil embargo was to be deliberately shelved by the expedient of passing it back to the Committee of Experts has been seriously shaken by the remarks of a number of delegates on the Committee of Eighteen, when agreeing to ask the experts to prepare a report.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, declared point-blank that he wished the committee to begin to examine the problem next week and to reach a conclusion in a fortnight or so.

As for Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania he reminded the committee that a vital political decision had already been taken and this was not conditional on the report of the experts. All that remained, he said, is to fix the date of operation.

Waiting on U. S.?

It was left for Maxim Litvinoff of the U. S. S. R. to voice the view that nothing should be done until the American policy is better known. Mr. Eden, however, reminded him that it is not necessary for the experts to wait before beginning their studies, since their business would be to consider every possible hypothesis.

Producing and transporting countries such as Holland, Venezuela, Roumania, Russia and Britain will designate experts. It is intimated that the real control of oil is in British hands, since they and the people of the Netherlands possess most of the tankships, though some of them are hired to other countries.

Delay Dulls Force

Meanwhile, at best, there will now be four or five months' delay, since the opening of the war before the oil embargo is imposed.

This gives skeptics the opportunity for saying that even though it be applied as an additional means of pressure in the eventual peace-making, it is not meant as a disastrous blow to Italy, which can now easily reach the rainy season with her existing stock and a minimum of fresh supplies.

Moreover, the ambiguous phrase put in the resolution, subjecting any proposals to the committee, may make for political decisions of governments.

Oil Companies Co-operate

As for the United States, it is freely stated in authoritative League circles that oil companies, as distinct from the United States Government, have already agreed to limit their exportations to Italy to normal quantities and therefore constitute no obstacle to the imposition of an embargo. It is declared that they have not been even the smallest obstacle for some time and that to pretend that the League decision depends on them is disingenuous.

Mediterranean Bloc

The British memorandum on mutual aid among Mediterranean states is held to be not "as clear as it appears at first sight."

The French Government, defining its obligations in the event of aggression against Britain, stipulated

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Appeal

Official Poster of Community Fund Campaign

Boston Masses Its Forces For Community Fund Drive Jan. 26-Feb. 10, $3,750,000

Massed against forces of discouragement and despair, the 1936 Community Fund Campaign—a concentration of charitable agencies—awaits the "zero hour," Jan. 26, for the signal to advance to the succor of some 250,000 needy persons of Metropolitan Boston whom government relief does not reach.

It is to be an intensive campaign in which every reserve will be called into play and where swift advances are imperative, for from the booming of the opening gun to the closing volley scheduled for Feb. 10, the goal of $3,750,000 must be reached and victory consolidated that the agencies dependent on the campaign may have funds to "carry on."

No patriotic appeal could be more all-inclusive, for the Community Fund Campaign is a direct call to all neighbors to come to the aid of neighbors—a call to all races, all classes, all creeds, to fulfill a great community responsibility.

A Campaign of Help

It is a campaign of the helping hand, the generous billfold, the compassionate checkbook, the kindly small change, the beneficent bequest.

It frankly enlists as a recruiting officer the quality of gratitude—calling upon all those who have been enabled to weather the years of depression with no encounter with grim want, to give active evidence of their appreciation for blessings received.

It appoints benevolence as a drill sergeant—marking the step which results in orderly, generous and systematic giving.

It sets up a target of communal pride and civic self-respect to shoot at, and emphasizes the practical satisfaction of giving because giving pays.

It appeals to those twins of Christian charity—thrift and wisdom—for it promises, through central financing, to put social service organizations on a sounder basis.

Appeal to Best of Men

It is a campaign in which much that is best in human society is given an opportunity to rise to the surface in practical expressions of generosity, service and efficiency. Hence it is an alterative in the body politic, demanding the best response and giving high returns of human satisfaction, communal inspiration, civic unification.

Speaking in figures, the goal is comparatively modest, for although the minimum demand exceeds last year's chest by $400,000, it hardly represents the actual budget needs of the 100 hospital, health and social agencies associated in the Community Federation of Boston. Set opposite the lump sum fixed as the goal, the figures involved in services rendered show the balance on the side of service.

Spreads It Thin

Three and three quarters millions in contributions from residents of the metropolitan area look small indeed when measured by the following record:

Family Service—28,505 families, some 127,300 individuals aided.

Hospital and Nursing—512,548 days of ward care for 35,627 patients; 857,712 treatments at hospital clinics for 131,633 patients; 37,286 professional visits; 271,748 visits by nurses to 39,821 patients.

Children—16,074 helped; 2930 given 380,963 days care.

Youth Agencies — 65,850 young people helped.

Settlements—31,569 enrolled in clubs and classes.

Protective Services—13,621 travel-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Gale Blows Lightship Far From Its Base

Radio Call Sends Tender Post Haste to Rescue Drifting Craft

Boston Today—*also sees*—Cold wave drive thermometers down to 11 above — Bakers protest dropping bread price despite removal of processing tax from wheat costs —Planetarium planned for erection from White Fund interest — Bandits nab $15,000 in United Drug pay-roll holdup.

***Weather*—Another Cold Wave Strikes Boston**

Advance guard of the cold wave which yesterday nipped fingers and ears of midwesterners arrived in Boston today.

Biting winds, increasing in velocity, blew temperature readings down 30 degrees in ten hours. Thermometers reported temperatures of 41 degrees at 2 a. m., and 11 degrees at noon. Lowest readings tonight, according to weather forecasts, will be between 6 and 10 degrees below zero.

But while Boston shivered in whistling winds, weather reports from other cities revealed the Midwest as still the coldest. Unofficially reported the coldest spot on the North American continent was International Falls Bridge, in northern Minnesota, where a temperature of 56 degrees below zero was recorded.

Thermometers in other parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin read between 25 and 35 degrees below zero, and from 10 to 20 below in Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and the Dakotas.

New York City reported a two below temperature, while mercury columns dropped to 28 below in northern Kentucky, and to zero in the northwestern part of North Carolina and Nashville.

Prediction for Boston from the weather bureau for Friday: fair and continued cold; for Saturday: slowly rising temperature.

***Adrift*—Lightship Breaks From Moorings**

Last thing American that Europe bound passengers from New York see is historic Nantucket Lightship, probably the oldest in new world waters. It warns by light and—in recent years—by radio beam, of dangerous Nantucket shoals. When the light is out or the radio beam silenced, ship captains usually experience anxious moments. Today the ship was out of position.

A 75-mile an hour hurricane wind whipped it loose from its moorings this morning and blew it out on the Gulf Stream to drift toward the southeast. Capt. David B. Studley radioed to Chelsea light house headquarters that all 11 men aboard were safe, but that the small craft was bobbing on mountainous waves.

The tender Anemone left New Bedford with a new mushroom anchor and 90 feet of chain. It will seek the Nantucket Lightship and attempt to tow it back into position before nightfall.

In Boston Harbor the wind was not of hurricane proportions but it stirred up white caps and prevented Coast Guard cutters from venturing beyond the inner harbor to board incoming vessels.

At West Falmouth it was reported that a dredge working in the harbor had been blown adrift in the sea. The Coast Guard cutter Faunce was pursuing it.

***Bakers*—Rift in Sky Appears To Be Closing**

Red ink has been the main motif in books of New England bakers ever since the AAA processing tax boosted the price of a barrel of flour up $1.50, especially since retail prices were not advanced to offset the extra cost. When the Supreme Court invalidated the AAA, bakers welcomed an apparent opportunity to change their interior decorating scheme from red to black.

But today worry clouded their horizon. With $1.50 removed from the manufacturing cost, retail prices seemed slated for a decline. Bakers were loud in their demands for no drop in price, in fact they say they need higher levels.

According to the New England Bakers' Association, bread prices have not changed since July 9, 1934, when P. A. O'Connell, then state NRA administrator, declared an emergency existed and enlisted aid of Washington NRA officials to boost prices.

Ingredient prices today are higher than they were then (processing taxes removed). Flour, for instance, cost $6.55 then, and $6.85 today. Yeast and sugar are practically the same now as a year and a half ago.

If, bakers argued today, a revision of prices upward was necessary in July, 1934, it is all the more imperative today, with ingredient costs at or above what they were then.

***Planetariums*—Boston's Going to Have One, Too**

New York and Chicago have planetariums. Boston wants one and will get it. Already Mayor Mansfield and trustees of the George Robert White Trust Fund have discussed

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

A. F. of L. Hands Ultimatum to Lewis

Universal Action on Labor Problems Urged at Santiago

Sectionalism Loses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In rejecting the proposal for establishment of an American Labor Institute, the conference of 20 American nations here turned more emphatically toward the International Labor Office at Geneva.

This action was taken in support of the idea that international organizations dealing with subjects like labor and social legislation should be as nearly universal as possible. It turned away from exclusive regional conceptions of American needs, which have tended to isolate the two continents from activities of the League of Nations.

Regional Plan Dropped

Uruguay finally withdrew its proposal for the establishment of an exclusively American labor institute. There was unanimous agreement for a resolution which advocated:

1. Periodical regional conferences similar to that of Santiago.
2. More American representation at Geneva, in the League of Nations Secretariat as well as on committees, and more Geneva correspondents in the Americas.
3. Intensified American investigations by the Geneva office.
4. More American publications in American languages.
5. A scientifically planned survey to improve American social conditions.

Sabotage Denied

Uruguayan Government Delegate José Antuna said it was far from their minds to sabotage the Geneva organization, as had been suggested

Bulletin

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Jan. 23

The American Federation of Labor's executive council today commanded the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization to "immediately dissolve" and "cease to function."

The council moved after finding "there is growing conviction" that the Lewis Committee's activities "constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the A. F. of L."

Recalling the expression against industrial unionism of delegates to the A. F. of L. 1935 convention, the executive council said it must "insist" the convention policies "should be respected, observed and carried out."

A committee of three A. F. of L. vice-presidents was named by President William Green to express the executive council's wishes to the committee for industrial organization, reporting back the results of the joint conference.

in the press, since there was no hostility to Geneva or its organizations.

"We entirely agree," he continued, "that labor law should be made as universal as possible, but there are regional needs and problems arising out of geographical and other considerations, and we consider that regional or continental groups, conferences and institutions are extremely desirable. We would still welcome collaboration between the League of Nations and the Pan American Union, and we fully realize that this conference could not have taken place but for the organizing work done by the International Labor Office.

"Uruguay proposed a League of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Rift Between Crafts and Industrial Unionism Grows Wider

May Mean Open Split

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The rippling muscles on the bare back of Jan Mozac, Pittsburgh iron puddler, would command the attention of a sculptor as the very epitome of modern labor, but to the rival groups now struggling within the American Federation of Labor he represents a very different symbol. Will he be organized into a "vertical union" or a "horizontal union?" Or will he remain, as he is now, not organized at all?

The question at stake threatens to disrupt the whole organized labor movement in the United States, just at a time when revived business activity is likely in any event to increase the industrial strife that usually comes in its wake.

Will Labor Split?

Is the country now going to be faced by the internecine struggles of two rival labor groups, it is asked, carrying on their civil war over the body of business?

American prosperity is singularly susceptible to the effects of such strife, and it is an important matter for employers' pocketbooks. Even more important in the long run is it to the growth of industrial democracy; and finally, above all, it is important to Jan Mozack as an individual.

He works in a small plant where conditions are anything but good. His bare body withstands blasts of heat which would wither the unaccustomed limbs of an office worker

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

President Honors Mrs Catt For 50 Years' Public Service; Says He Is Old Suffragist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt today modestly wore laurels bestowed on her yesterday by President Roosevelt in celebration of the golden anniversary of her entrance into public service.

"I don't know why I should be thanked because I've always done just what I wanted to," the gray-haired peace and suffrage worker told the President when he invited her to his office to tell her that the "whole country applauds you and your very great contributions to our well-being."

The President heartily endorsed a suggestion from Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, New York clubwoman, that women's organizations represented in the National Conference On the Cause and Cure of War ask the Treasury to strike off a medal to honor Mrs. Catt.

Marked by Cheerful Informality

The ceremony in the President's office was not one of the stiff, formal presentations that sometimes take place there. Mrs. Roosevelt escorted her long-time friend and fellow peace worker to a chair beside the President's desk. A special committee from the cause and cure of war conference, of which Mrs. Catt is founder and honorary president, witnessed the meeting.

The President boasted that he had been a suffragist a long time, explaining that in 1911 he was one of 51 in the New York Senate who voted for suffrage. Then he read the letter he had written to Mrs. Catt as follows:

Letter to Mrs. Catt

My Dear Mrs. Catt:

Our old friendship, dating back to the days when I was a very young state senator in 1911, would be sufficient reason for me to write you on your completion of half a century of public service. But there is a greater reason—because the whole country applauds you and yor very great contributions to our well-being.

The many years of devoted work which you gave to the cause of woman's suffrage have long since been justly rewarded, not only by the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution in our own country, but also by marked improvement in the status of women throughout the world.

Those of us who are directly concerned with the maintenance and encouragement of peace between nations are also grateful to you for the splendid leadership you give to the cause of peace and the furtherance of the prevention of war.

May you continue for many years to come as the strong and active captain in these noble objectives of a better civilization.

With my warm regards, always sincerely,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Intends to Thank President

When the President finished reading, Mrs. Catt said she thought she would write him a letter and thank him for all he has done for women by appointing members of their sex to high office.

"I don't see how any President in the future can recede from what you have done," she told him.

Admitting that she has held a suffrage office longer than anybody else in the world, Mrs. Catt asserted that she was only one of a number who had served the cause. She proposed to frame the President's letter and to have copies made for all of her committee and tell them that the honor "belongs to them as well as it does to me."

Prominent Women in Party

The group that escorted Mrs. Catt to the President's office included Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War; Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Charl O. Williams, president, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Arthur Brin, president, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Harrie Chamberlin, president, National Board Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president, National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Millard Robinson, president, Council of Women for Home Missions; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Henry Necarsulmer, chairman, National Conference of American Ethical Union; Miss Sara Lyon, Foreign Missions Conference of North America; Miss Kathleen D. Courtney, honorary secretary, British Women's Peace Crusade; and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Henrietta Roelofs and Mrs. Sporborg, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Mrs. Roosevelt Receives

After the ceremony, Mrs. Roosevelt received nearly 700 delegates to the cause and cure of war conference in the Red Room of the White House. Tea was served in the state dining room.

Today the conference stood in recess while delegates went to Capitol Hill to urge continuance of the Nye munitions investigation and to question the senators and representatives from their districts on their attitude toward neutrality legislation.

Varied views on the pending neutrality bills were voiced by speakers at a round table last night. Most bitter opponent of the proposed bills was Brooks Emeny, educational director of the Foreign Affairs Council of Cleveland who contended that "we will not prevent war elsewhere through depriving others of instruments of war, but will rather drive, particularly the dissatisfied and poorer nations to more extreme measures for national self-protection, increasing thereby the dangers of world conflict and our own ultimate involvement."

Objectives for America

William T. Stone, Washington representative of the Foreign Policy Association outlined what he considered should be the objectives of American policy as follows:

(1) To reduce the tensions which lead to war and (2) to reduce the dangers of American involvement.

Holding that these policies cannot be carried out by legislation alone, he expressed the opinion that a neutrality act can be made a useful instrument to reduce the dangers of American involvement but will not be effective unless it is supplemented by a "continuous policy which allows peaceful revision and removal of tensions."

"Neutrality is an international, not a domestic status and must therefore be regulated by international agreement," Philip C. Jessup, professor of public law at Columbia University held, although he admitted that the bills now before Congress contain provisions that may lessen the possibility of American involvement in war. Pointing out that the United States is a party to the Argentine anti-war pact, in which it promised to adopt a common line of action with other neutrals, Professor Jessup told the women, "it is time we began to plan for this united neutral front."

Duluth With −34 Leads Cold Spots

By the Associated Press

Temperatures at a glance, compiled from reports by a number of weather stations, showed how the current cold wave was affecting the country's thermometers:

	8 a. m. Today	High for 24 Hrs.	Prec.
Duluth	−34	−30	
Minneapolis	−28	−22	
Chicago	−18	−2	
Bismarck	−14	−14	
Kansas City	−8	16	
New York	−2	41	
Detroit	2	16	
Washington	4	46	
Portland, Me.	28	38	
Denver	28	54	
Portland, Ore.	40	44	
Dallas	46	68	
Miami, Fla.	52	62	
Los Angeles	58	78	

Eden Pushes Experts For Report on Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

that the pledge was in respect of an attack brought about in the application of Article XVI of the League Covenant, execution of which had been decided in common. But France's original point was that the British naval mobilization was not decided in common and was not authorized by the League, preceding Ethiopian hostilities.

Italy's Argument

That is indeed the Italian thesis, which Baron Pompeo Aloisi is presenting here and he likewise affirms that British consultations with the Mediterranean nations are outside the League and are without object, since Italy has never menaced the peace in the Mediterranean.

But it is pointed out that an attack on the British fleet would not be produced by its mere presence in the Mediterranean, but because of the agreed application of such sanctions as might infuriate Italy.

The replies of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia to the British query are described as satisfactory.

It is understood that Czechoslovakia and Roumania have also signified their readiness to participate in joint assistance against an Italian attack.

Litvinoff Laughs It Off

Mr. Litvinoff, amid the laughter of the Council, endeavored to reduce the Russo-Uruguayan dispute to a mere question of Russian refusal to purchase Uruguayan cheeses. There was also the question of a deported Russian anarchist who was not a Soviet citizen and therefore not admitted into Russia.

Heated Replies

Mr. Litvinoff's remarks brought heated replies from Alberto N. Guani, Uruguayan delegate, and from Baron Aloisi of Italy. The former said that it was high time the nations of the world began an active defense against "Red propaganda policies emanating from Moscow." Baron Aloisi protested against the Soviet delegate's references to Italy. Mr. Litvinoff had referred to Italy's "act of aggression," and the Italian said that such remarks should not be permitted.

Señor Guani said that the Comintern program is calculated to destroy "families, religion, the social order and civilization itself." He asserted that Uruguay's capital, Montevideo, has been used by the Communists for breeding trouble in Brazil and elsewhere in South America.

Litvinoff Speaks in English

Mr. Litvinoff spoke in English. He made spirited denial that Russia had interfered in Uruguay or South America, alleging that "all countries notorious for their aggressive policies endeavor to screen their aggressive nature in this way."

Mr. Litvinoff accused Uruguay of indulging in the same sort of speculating in prejudices nourished by many countries against the Soviets.

"Under cover of this speculation, the independence of China was infringed, one after another of its provinces taken away from it," he continued.

"In Europe another state is seeking cover behind this speculation for its vast organization of wars of aggression.

"Another European country which recently committed an act of aggression disapproved by the Soviet Government is attempting through its press to exploit the same prejudices.

"This indulgence in a sort of speculation in itself a weapon of aggression may be of utmost danger to world peace. On these grounds alone the council cannot be indifferent to the diplomatic methods of Uruguay."

Mr. Litvinoff dismissed as utterly baseless the accusation that the U. S. S. R. had fomented an uprising in Brazil from Montevideo. He reminded the Council that Brazil had been the theater of perpetual revolutions and conspiracies long before Russia sent a diplomatic mission to South America.

Matter of Principle

The fact is, he said, that Russia is not in the least troubled by the severance of relations with Uruguay. What is not permissible, he added, is the unilateral withdrawal of representatives accompanied by hostile accusations.

This, he declared to be a flagrant infringement of the Covenant which provided for arbitration. As a matter of principle, therefore, he brought the conduct of Uruguay before the League.

His amusing and clever treatment of the case certainly served to minimize the importance of these recent suggestions of widespread Bolshevik plots for the spread of Communism.

Danzig Dispute Becomes One of Major Questions Before League Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 22—Following condemnation by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, of repeated breaches of the Constitution in Danzig, the League Council has begun consideration of what has become one of the outstanding subjects on the present agenda. Mr. Eden is rapporteur for the Danzig problem.

The British Foreign Secretary, it is understood, is convinced that the League—which is responsible for the proper administration of Danzig—must affirm its authority and that Britain, basing its foreign policy on the League, cannot afford to let matters drift.

Discreet Warning to Reich

Moreover, although ostensibly occupied only with Danzig, the League is really directing attention to Germany and issuing a discreet warning to the National Socialist Government. Mr. Eden has decided to remain here, despite the passing of King George, in order to conduct the Danzig debate.

The report of Sean Lester, High Commissioner of Danzig, charges strenuous and illegal efforts of the National Socialist Senate, alleged to be working with the Berlin Government, to create a tiny totalitarian state, which may in due course be assimilated with the larger totalitarian state ruled by Reichsführer Hitler.

Liberties Restrained

To this end the press and rights of minorities have been suppressed, although the National Socialist majority is comparatively small. Mr. Lester charges that elections for the Diet were hold under laws which were subsequently declared unconstitutional. Newspapers, he declares, have been suspended without cause, and violence has had free range.

In these circumstances it is proposed to send a committee of inquiry and to modify the mechanism of the League in Danzig in order to make its authority respected.

Strict Pledges Demanded

Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, holds that he has fulfilled his promises to the League in the measure his responsibility to citizens permits.

While he contends that intervention of the League jeopardizes good order, Mr. Greiser, who is understood to have seen Reichsführer Hitler, is stated to be ready to give fresh assurances.

These guarantees are not accepted as sufficient, and Mr. Eden as rapporteur is stated to favor forceful League action.

The elections for the Popular Assembly last April gave the National Socialists an absolute majority and the power to appoint the Senate which holds executive sway over the inhabitants of the Free City. Since then an increasing number of complaints have been received at Geneva of deliberate infractions of the Constitution which, by the Treaty of Versailles is "under the guarantee of the League of Nations."

National Socialists have not the necessary two thirds majority to revise the Constitution along National Socialist lines for which, however, the consent of the League High Commissioner is held to be required.

Meanwhile, they are alleged to be violating the Constitution wholesale. So seriously does Mr. Lester regard the situation that it is understood he has threatened to resign unless the League Council intervenes to prevent further irregularities.

Liberty Abused

Complaints have come from Social Democrats, Roman Catholics, Jews and others that the liberty of the individual and of the press, both of which are provided for by the Constitution, have been transcended by the National Socialist majority. It is declared that the Nationalist and Roman Catholic press has been banned for the past six months, that the Social Democrat newspaper Volkzeitung has often been unlawfully confiscated or suspended, that freedom of association had been illegally refused, that people have been arrested and persecuted for their political opinions and that many have lost their jobs for the same reason.

Two of the Senate's decrees which the non-National Socialists in Danzig considered particularly objectionable were communicated by the Council last September to the World Court, which declared them to be unconstitutional in an advisory opinion given on Dec. 4. It is alleged, however, that the Senate has continued to act in defiance of the Constitution.

"Popular" Penalties

The decrees in question provide for the punishment not only of "any person who commits an act which the law declares to be punishable," but also say he shall be punished if he commits an act "which is deserving of penalty according to the fundamental conceptions of a penal law and sound popular feeling."

The interpretation of the "fundamental conceptions of a penal law" and of "sound popular feeling" was to be left to the judges whose criterion as National Socialists was that of the National Socialist regime in Germany.

The World Court by nine votes to three decided that this provision violated the constitutional right of the Danzigers to be judged according to the law actually in force at the time the alleged offense was committed.

The World Court's decision infuriated the Danzig National Socialists, but there is said to be evidence that it has had no effect so far on the situation.

Another question the Council is expected to consider is whether the Danzig elections of April last were valid in view of terrorism and other irregularities during the electoral campaign. Complaints under this head were set out in a report to the Council from the League High Commissioner dated May 6.

The Danzig problem is highly charged with political dynamite in view of the close relations between the Nationalist Socialist Government in Danzig and the National Socialist Government in Berlin. Nevertheless there are important influences at work trying to persuade the Council to act decisively in defense of the various political minorities in the Free City.

Not to do so, it is urged, would mean not only that the League is prepared to allow itself to be flouted with impunity but also that another bit of the Versailles Treaty had gone by the board.

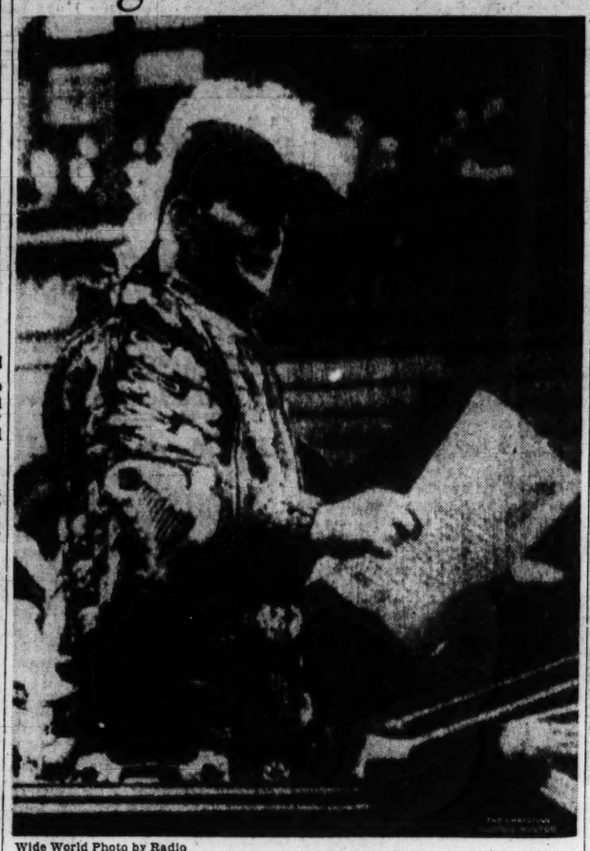
An important factor in the situation is the attitude of the Polish Government. In spite of her present close relations with Germany, it is understood that Poland is anxious that the Council should act firmly in upholding the Danzig Constitution.

This February Boasts An Extra Saturday

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 23 (AP)—What is so rare as five pay days in February?

A local research statistician yesterday found that occurrence (taking Saturday as pay day), so rare it has happened but five times in the nation's 160 years of independence. And it happens again next month. February last had five Saturdays in 1908; before that in 1812, 1840, 1868 and 1896. After this year it won't occur again until 1964.

King Proclaimed in Colorful Rite



Wide World Photo by Radio

"God Save the King"

Scene at the Impressive Ceremony Dating Back to Medieval Times, Where the Garter King of Arms Reads a Parchment Telling of the Passing of the Former Ruler and the Accession of the New Ruler

Earl Marshal, Garter King of Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants tell the people of London they have new ruler; medieval pageantry revived for ceremonial.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 23—Out of the Middle Ages there stepped onto the main balcony of St. James's Palace, at the stroke of 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a group that stood for English tradition, as fanfares sounded, cannon boomed through the light mist and Edward VIII was publicly proclaimed King by heralds clad in the gay trappings of armorial pageantry.

Not one of the line at attention on the balcony but had his duties laid down by centuries of pomp and ceremony. Leading them was the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal of the Realm, charged with all the solemn, colorful dignity of his ancient office. Next came the three Kings of Arms—the Garter, the Clarenceux and the Norroy. Then the Heralds of Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, Windsor and York. Finally, the four Pursuivants—Rouge Dragon, Rouge Croix, Portcullis and Blue Mantle.

State trumpeters and mace-bearers formed the ends of the line, and the trumpeters sounded a fanfare.

Read From Parchment

To the Garter King of Arms, an office instituted by Henry V after he had placed armorial bearings under regulations early in the fifteenth century, fell the honor of reading the proclamation from the balcony. From a parchment roll he read, and cannon punctuated his ceremonial phrases as they saluted the new Sovereign from the near-by park.

As the Garter King of Arms reached the end of the roll, and intoned: "God save the King!" loudspeakers throughout the Empire carried his words to Edward's subjects. Microphones on the balcony with medieval heraldry!

Another fanfare as the proclamation ended; colors dipping to the ground in the courtyard below as the troops presented arms; the National Anthem; cheers from the hitherto hushed throng.

Only a Beginning

But the forms of kingly ceremony had only begun. The heralds must carry their portentous message in person to the City of London, anciently distinct from Westminster. The High Bailiff of Westminster led the procession to Trafalgar Square, near Charing Cross where the proclamation must traditionally be read again.

At Temple Bar, farther along the line of march, awaited the Lord Mayor of London in his state carriage. Here the High Bailiff of Westminster left the procession to return to his own seat.

Only a red silk cord, stretched across the former site of the archway that once constituted a barrier, remained to symbolize the entrance to the city.

Cord is Cut

Blue Mantle, Pursuivant of Arms, dismounted and advanced between two trumpeters, who sounded thrice and demanded admission to proclaim the accession of Edward VIII. They were admitted, but the cord again stretched until the Lord Mayor ordered it cut to let the procession pass.

At Chancery Lane the proclamation was read yet again by the Norroy King of Arms. Accompanied by the city officials, the procession moved on to the Royal Exchange for the final reading by the Somerset Herald. Simultaneously the guns in St. James's Park and the Tower rolled their detonations over London.

In full heraldic splendor of costume, color and sound, Edward VIII is King. Only the coronation remains to complete the ceremony.

City Markets Provided For Georgia Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—What may be the only state farmers' wholesale market in America is nearing completion in Atlanta, according to State Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder. He also announced plans for seven Georgia cities to have similar markets, saying every Georgia city was eligible for a market that could provide a location.

The commission revealed plans to "establish a daily radio broadcast of market information, so that out-of-state buyers might receive immediate information on available produce stock in Georgia." A bill was passed by the General Assembly permitting Commissioner Linder to organize his system.

Truck-hauled traffic is one of Commissioner Linder's plans as well as to keep market houses constantly in touch with communication.

Dominions Proclaim King

(Continued from Page 1)

as a "symbol of the free association of members of the British Commonwealth" that was laid down in 1931 in the British Parliament by the "Statute of Westminster" which defined the position now occupied by the Dominions.

A Democratic Monarch

King Edward, the Monitor learns, has decided for the present to continue living in the small bachelor quarters he has hitherto occupied at York House here, instead of moving into the royal residence of Buckingham Palace, which has been the usual practice of his predecessors on their accessions. He will use a room in Buckingham Palace, however, for his work.

Further evidence of King Edward's democratic attitude is seen in his using an ordinary train in going to Sandringham last night, thus setting a precedent for British Royalty, the practice of his predecessors upon the throne having been to travel by special train.

Spontaneous Homage

Touching testimony to the degree in which King George's passing transcends the bounds of nationality is pouring into London from all parts of the world.

It isn't merely the innumerable newspaper tributes, but the graceful acts of spontaneous homage to the memory of a man and a monarch whose departure, in the words of the Mañana of Montevideo, "deprives the world at a critical moment of the wise counsel and steadying influence of a great character."

Action by Parliaments

The Roumanian and Yugoslav Parliaments held special sessions of commemoration. The Brazilian Senate, like the United States House of Representatives, suspended sitting when news of the King's passing arrived. From every country (including Italy) a steady stream of callers reported at the British Embassy expressing sympathy.

From many parts of the world comes news of decisions to close theaters and other places of amusement on the day of the funeral. Children in every Roumanian school are to hear an address on the life and work of King George.

The Hungarian Broadcasting Corporation radiocast an address, followed by five minutes of silence at all stations. The Swiss radio similarly observed a period of silence.

Resolutions of Condolence

At yesterday's session the "mother of Parliaments" received resolutions of condolence from a large number of daughter institutions all over the world.

Chile, Peru, Albania, Italy, Portugal, France, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Hungary and Belgium are among those which have already paid this tribute to the late King's memory, but the list is not yet complete. In many cases the business of the day was suspended after the resolution of sympathy had been carried standing.

Tribute by Baldwin

The influence of King George V for good went beyond the confines of the British Empire and extended to the whole world, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin declared in a speech introducing a "humble address" expressing sympathy with the new King and Queen Mary, which the House of Commons adopted unanimously today.

Mr. Baldwin said though King George ruled only in the British Empire, yet the crown is the link which holds together "a whole Empire of English-speaking people." He continued: "The character of him who sits on the throne has its influence for good or ill not only over the vast portion of the world which is within the British Empire but in these days particularly, over the whole world."

Affection of People

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, who supported the motion, stressed that the presence in Britain of a King who commanded the respect and affection of his people obviated the necessity of elevating a party leader into a national hero. The King is there, he said, "to express the unity of his people."

Each speaker made a cordial reference to the new King, Mr. Attlee wishing Edward VIII a long and prosperous reign which would "add yet another honorable chapter to the chronicles of an illustrious house."

Mr. Baldwin disclosed that the coronation would not take place until next year.

Best Classroom Farmer Picked in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's "master agricultural teacher" for 1934-35 has been selected. He is E. L. Dillingham, of Polkville High School, Cleveland County. The selection was made by Roy H. Thomas, state supervisor of agricultural teachers, from a list of 250.

The master teacher award is the highest honor that can come to an agricultural teacher in this State. Mr. Dillingham is a graduate of the State College of Agriculture at Raleigh. He has done outstanding work with the Polkville Chapter of Young Tar Heel Farmers, the North Carolina branch of the Future Farmers of America, and three of his students have represented this State in judging contests at the National Livestock Show at Kansas City.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Maxim Litvinoff for Russia said that Uruguay should have submitted its complaints of Communist activities to the League, instead of breaking off relations. Then he burst out with declarations that Japan, Italy and "another European power" were plotting aggression in a manner "of utmost danger to world peace," and are cloaking war preparations under the guise of red-baiting and scourging Communist activities.

"I most categorically object!" retorted Italy's Baron Aloisi, and the Uruguay delegate heatedly said that the time had come for nations to take measures of defense against the Red menace from Moscow.

Significance for Future Seen

The acerbity of the debate had no immediate significance, it was pointed out; but the growing alarm of observers at the spectacle of nationalized class warfare, where one nation stands for one class and another for the opposing class, was manifested in their comments on the sudden emergence of this issue.

Oil Sanctions—Eden Pushes for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — The next phase of the oil sanctions begins in two weeks or thereafter, when the special committee reports on its feasibility. There is evidence that either the new French Leftist Cabinet, or British public opinion, or the action of the smaller League powers, might provide the initiative needed to put through the new sanctions, though this is by no means certain.

Mr. Eden's most energetic move was to request immediate study of the issue by the special committee, with a report to be submitted within two weeks or so. This unwillingness to delay plays into the hands of certain of the smaller powers, which yesterday reserved the right through a spokesman to go ahead with the oil sanctions according to Covenant procedure, if the sanctions can be made effective. The trend of opinion will become clearer as the committee gets into its stride.

Lenin—Anniversary Marked in Red Square

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—A two-day twelfth anniversary observance of Lenin's passing was concluded with the usual great demonstration in the Red Square, before his tomb. A new Lenin museum of 20 rooms was opened in the Square of the Revolution. Phonograph records of his voice and moving pictures of scenes from his life are to be on display in a special chamber there.

Lenin's favorite songs were radiocast along with new songs written about him. Television was used for the first time officially to show pictures of the leader. Kokushkino, where he once lived, was renamed Lenin.

Stalin took the occasion to link himself with the now fabulous Lenin legend by a roundabout process. There was given out a hitherto unpublished letter from Lenin to Stalin, saying about a minor matter, "Of course, we agree. . . ."

In Ethiopia—Ethiopia Claims Victory

Northern Front—Somewhere west of Makale a sizable battle was apparently in progress, with Ethiopia claiming the killing of "several thousand" Italians, and Italy only admitting that a division was engaged in "brisk fighting," the Associated Press reports.

Ras Hailu Interviewed

Addis Ababa — Ras Hailu, the former ruler of Gojjam Province—where the Italians are reported to be trying hard to foment rebellion against Emperor Haile Selassie—is alive, contrary to reports circulated by Italy. Foreign correspondents were permitted by the Ethiopian Government to visit him, according to the Associated Press, to counteract the rumors that the Emperor had poisoned him for leading a rebellion; and they found him apparently "very much content with the situation," as he told them. Ras Hailu was recently brought here from a more remote place of confinement, and is under close surveillance, though not manacled.

At once speculations arose whether Ras Hailu had been induced to support Emperor Haile Selassie, and whether he would be used to check the embers of revolt of Gojjam, where the Italians have been dropping leaflets from the sky and otherwise promoting resentment against the central government.

Syria—Repressive Measures Protested

Beirut, Syria (AP) — Rioting at Damascus against French mandate rule continued afresh and four were wounded fatally during disorders in which five street cars were burned. Earlier, two rioters had been killed and 40 gendarmes wounded in Damascus demonstrations. The police arrested 150 persons, while Members of Parliament protested to the League of Nations and to French authorities at Paris against repressive measures. Arabian kings were urged by parliamentary leaders to intervene, and a delegation of women carried a protest to the British Consulate.

Danzig—Reich Defends Nazi's Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin — Germany's answer to League concern over Danzig was pointed: That the Danzig issue is merely a smoke screen to cover up failure to deal with the Ethiopian war. Germany officially insists that the Danzig National Socialists, who control the Government there by a majority and have come into repeated conflict with the League High Commissioner, will respect the Free City's Constitution.

Nevertheless it is recognized that Danzig has long been a district of the National Socialist organization and is controlled by a deputy in the German Reichstag, so that Berlin relations with the Danzig Germans are necessarily close.

Lithuania—Sentences of Plotters Modified

Kaunas, Lithuania (AP) — The Government commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence against three leaders of an alleged plot to liberate former Premier Waldemaras from prison and establish him as head of a new government. Waldemaras was the leader of the Lithuanian independence move at the end of the World War. He was imprisoned June 7, 1935, for complicity in an abortive attempt at a coup d'état. Four other persons convicted of the jail break attempt were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight to 15 years.

Australia—New Governor-General Sworn In

Canberra, Australia (AP)—Lord Gowrie of Canberra, the former Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, was sworn in as Governor-General of Australia amid comparatively simple ceremonies. Having been appointed under the late King George V, he took office under Edward VIII, succeeding Sir Isaac Isaacs.

Navy to Loan Air Moorings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The navy has granted permission for the use of its mooring facilities at Lakehurst, N. J., and those near Miami, Fla., for a projected transatlantic flight this summer of the giant German dirigible LZ129. The flight is expected to be made either in May or June.

Dame Clara Butt

OXFORD, Eng., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dame Clara Butt, British contralto, who passed on here, was educated at the Royal College of Music, and made her debut in a students' performance of "Orfeo" in 1892 before members of the Royal Family. She was married in 1900 to H. Kennerley Rumford, the vocalist, and had one daughter. She was created a Dame Commander, Order of the British Empire, in 1920.

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They Help and Will Be Helped in Sharing Community Benefits

Lower Left and Upper Center: Hiram Myers Photo

Of Such as These Is a City Made

Upper Left—Boys Learn to Be Skilled Artisans. Upper Center—"Our Dad Wants a Job." Upper Right—Children Lunch at North Bennet Street Industrial School. Lower Left—He Knows His Trade and Is Willing to Work. Lower Right—She Knows What a Stitch in Time Means. Lower Center—A Game in a Boys' Club Is Better Than Roaming the Streets

Boston Masses Forces For Community Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

ers helped; 10,364 given legal aid; 785 handicapped people given work and wages.

Some Case Histories

Speaking in terms of human values the goal seems even more worth while. Picked at random from the circular of information which is to be one of the weapons of the campaign, "case histories" typical of the sort of aid given to a quarter of a million people by hospitals, family service, settlement and youth agencies, child-caring organizations, nursing services, rehabilitation groups, and other agencies which carry on work with the aid of the Community Federation Campaign monies, reveal how contributors' dollars are turned into warm heartbeats through the transmutation of the neighborly touch.

There was Jim. Jim was down. All the heart was gone from Jim. He didn't even play with the baby. Just sat round and brooded. He had followed the disheartening rounds of the job seeker, till hope had given away to desperation.

Then His Chance Came

And then his chance came—a job which he knew how to handle. He went to work with high zeal. But he didn't last. The long months of fear, discouragement, malnutrition and street tramping had taken their toll. He was not equal to the task. They let him go. He sat staring at the floor.

But Mrs. Jim had a caller, to whom she talked about Jim's troubles. Presently Jim was taken under the wing of a social agency. He was given hospital treatment; his family was provided with adequate food; his major worry was lifted. Jim was made ready for the next chance—the chance which always comes.

Someone's contribution to last year's Community Fund had seen to that.

Mrs. Jack's Problem

And there was Mrs. Jack. Off city relief at last! Daddy with a job at $14 a week. You'd be surprised how much gratitude a $14 job can bring. Even the three boys rejoiced.

And then Mrs. Jack wilted under the long strain. They sent her to an emergency hospital.

What was to become of the boys. Dad couldn't quit his new job to look after them. If they were allowed to run wild—well, that's bad. But the problem was solved when a family agency installed a housekeeper in Jack's home to keep the family together.

Benevolent banknotes contributed to the Community Fund made that possible.

Then There Was Tony

Tony? Oh, you wouldn't know him now. His aunt, who tried to take the place of his parents who had passed on, is right proud of him. Yes, it looked bad for a time. That gang of older boys with whom he trailed were said to be robbing stores. Tony was just a kid—young, impressionable. It was too much for the aunt to cope with.

So a children's agency stepped in; lifted Tony right out of that environment, and placed him where the thought was wholesome and constructive.

You should see Tony now—you whose friendly financing last year enabled the agency to carry on.

Such Cases Are Many

Cases like these give but an inkling of the wide field of service covered by the organizations benefiting by this campaign. Since government relief at best is based only on minimum needs, and it is but a matter of time when federal relief will be withdrawn altogether, the imperative nature of the services rendered by the organization functioning with Community Campaign funds is obvious.

Under present conditions, legal regulations keep government aid from reaching many needy families; in many cases Community Federation agencies supplement public relief at critical times, while federation hospitals and health organizations care for thousands of needy patients, give aid to thousands of children requiring special attention, take the role of friend with many a problem youth, supply settlement activities which divert the young thought from unwholesome interests.

Well Equipped for Service

Organized last year, the Community Federation is a permanent organization, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with a membership of 100 health and social agencies, for the purpose of central planning and financing for numerous services represented by its membership.

It is governed by directors selected by the several agencies and by representatives of the public, who in turn elect the officers. Its accounts are supervised by a firm of public accountants and its policies are based on former experiences with similar campaigns and on the experiences in other cities of similar organizations.

In Union, Strength

This concentration facilitates a sounder budget basis; central planning for a unified program; greater economies and higher efficiency in administrative functions; a greater sense of communal responsibility.

Instead of a hundred different campaigns is one concentrated into two weeks of intensive effort on the part of a predominantly volunteer force, to increase subscribers and broaden the base of support; save time; free social agencies from diverting time, money and energy to money raising; present a practical way by which subscribers can effect a more efficient method of giving, since it cuts the cost of collecting to less than 6 per cent of the total.

Most Workers Are Volunteers

At 70 Federal Street, Boston, the general headquarters whence the campaign is directed, a large staff of workers, most of them volunteers, move enthusiastically about their tasks, setting the stage for the drive.

The place radiates a sense of helpfulness and expectancy. The workers express among themselves the same sense of neighborliness which the campaign is designed to stimulate in the larger community of Metropolitan Boston.

At their head is Ripley L. Dana, general chairman. Mr. Dana typifies the caliber of individuals commandeered by the forces of neighborliness to carry on the battle for the needy. A member of the law firm of Burnham, Bingham, Pillsbury, Dana and Gould, he has devoted practically all his time as well as his special talents to preparatory organization work of several weeks duration, and he is now ready to lead the forces over the top.

Having been a major of infantry during the World War and active in philanthropic work in Boston for many years, with an educational background in which Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School loom large, he combines the qualities of drive, friendliness and technical perspicacity which make him invaluable at his post.

On his immediate staff are Vice-Chairman Frank D. Comerford, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston; Louis E. Kirstein of William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Robert Homans of Boston; Theodore H. Dillon of the United Fruit Company; and Paul F. Clark of Boston.

Otto F. Bradley, executive director of the campaign, recently came from Minneapolis with 15 years' experience in organization work to assume leadership of the central planning and central financing program of the 100 social agencies, hospital and health organizations on whose behalf the campaign is being conducted. The remainder of the personnel is made up of some of the most important names in social and business circles in Greater Boston.

Burden Becomes Local

Officials of the campaign are stressing that the Social Security Act probably will not affect social service in 1936, since no appropriation has as yet been made under the act and many of its provisions will not be implemented for several years.

Wiring Mr. Dana in December, Harry L. Hopkins, FRA Administrator, stated that "it is fully apparent that neither your community nor any community in the United States for that matter, can look for federal help in financing the regular private social agencies."

It is largely for this reason that the minimum goal of $3,750,000 must be oversubscribed. Officials point out that the restriction of service which would follow failure would place upon the needy a terrific overburden—a burden that almost surely would create grave social problems in the future.

The goal is admittedly less than the important needs of the agencies and any further restriction is unthinkable. Thus the 1936 Community Fund Campaign officials are urging that "this year, when the volunteer solicitor calls, increase your pledge!"

Shipping Strike Spreads Along Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP) — Ships clerks entered the Pacific coast maritime strike picture yesterday with three vessels idle in a dispute over standardized pay for checkers.

Another deep-sea freighter, the Point Clear, was tied up when seamen demanded cash for overtime work instead of payment at the termination of the voyage. These, together with 62 steam schooners involved in the controversy over higher overtime pay and shorter work weeks, make a total of 66 vessels involved in current disputes.

COLD CUTS NEED LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

$296,185,000 Sought For AAA Obligations

(Continued from Page 1)

was about the normal annual expense of the crop reduction program.

Meantime, the new farm relief bill, expanding the soil conservation act, is generally regarded as an enormous grant of powers to the Secretary of Agriculture. Some of the bill's supporters were highly doubtful of its constitutionality. Senator George W. Norris, (R) Nebraska, saltily observed: "I think it's constitutional, but not in the light of the Supreme Court's last legislative decision." He emphasized the word "legislative."

The Republican leader in the Senate, Senator Charles L. McNary, said the bill "appears to be an effort to avoid the recent decision of the Supreme Court. I am not sure this proposal comes clear of constitutional complications. The Secretary is given power to make payments to producers who curtail production, although no means for benefit payments are specified."

Republican Blast

Senator L. J. Dickinson, (R) Iowa, said: "No man would vote for it who cares for the Constitution."

Supporters of the bill pin their main hopes for its survival upon the fact that it contains no tax. But in the best of lights, the measure is regarded as a direct challenge to the Supreme Court.

Carrying the challenge further, the Administration is working on means to recover the $200,000,000 which, by the rice millers' case decision, must go back to processors. There are several devices under consideration: one is to impose retroactive excise taxes identical in amount to the old processing taxes. This seems the only direct recovery measure open, in the view of the lawyers, but seems highly dubious. More broadly, however, to defend the revenues from court injunctions against tax collections, it might be possible to amplify section 3224 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the enjoining of collection of processing taxes to make it apply specifically to unconstitutional as well as legal taxes.

Other Possibilities

A second method would be to relieve the lower courts of their present power to declare a federal statute unconstitutional—a reform that has recently come in for much study. A less drastic way to reach the same objective would be to limit such decisions to three-judge courts.

These projects are all in the melting pot. Ultimately, some concrete proposal is expected to come, but not before the court has upset several other legislative acts, thus strengthening the Administration's position—in theory—and adding to the popular groups who feel themselves blocked by the judiciary. On the other side, of course, is the view that each decision snows under the New Deal more heavily, and that it would be better to accept the court's decisions and make the most of them rather than fight against the dicta.

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"Winter Sportsman"
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THE BERKSHIRES
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Sunday, January 26
Round Trip $2.50
Lv. Boston (S. Sta.) 8:30 a.m.
Lv. Allston 8:40 a.m.
Lv. Newtonville 8:46 a.m.
Lv. Wellesley 8:58 a.m.
Ret., Lv. Hinsdale 5:00 p.m.
Comfortable Coaches
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EVERY GUEST A KING ★ ★ ★
The Taft accords you a royal welcome, and noble service.
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, FROM $2.50 LESS BY WEEK OR MONTH
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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
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"Albany's Lighted Tower"

Heard About 10 o'clock Joe?

He's a fellow in town who people set their watches by . . . an engineer down on the railroad. Every payday, at ten, he comes in as regular as clockwork and deposits part of his pay in his savings account.

"A good engineer," he used to chuckle, "takes no chances."

Inquire About Our BANKING BY MAIL Plan of Saving

CITY and COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
100 State St. Albany, N. Y.

Greek Women Regain Rights In Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Jan. 23 — Successful protests against laws excluding women from public services and private jobs have been made by women's organizations here. These laws, which aimed at easing the unemployment problem, were introduced by the short-lived Condylis Government, but have now been suspended pending a decision to be taken by the new National Assembly, elections for which are to be held Jan. 26.

It was intended that women should confine themselves to work in the home with certain exceptions for such jobs as typing and in telephone exchanges.

At a mass meeting of feminist organizations here recently a demand was made that in forthcoming constitutional changes, protection of women's rights should be provided for. Other demands were equal salaries for equal labor; protection for working women and their children; provision of social and unemployment insurance; political rights for women; equal rights and duties for parents in the education of their children; suppression of measures allowing prostitution.

The Demirdjis Government has shown itself sympathetic to the attitude of the women.

Students Do Policing To Help Pay Tuition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Three University of Alabama students have been made policemen by the Tuscaloosa police department. The job is the latest addition to the long and varied list of self-help positions available to ambitious but needy students attending the university.

The men were put on the force by Police Commissioner Pearson. He stated that they would be assigned to the city schools to direct traffic and to work minor safety patrols. The commissioner also stated certain FERA students from the university were to be placed under his direction and that they would be used as traffic policemen on the university campus.

Rogers Peet

Pick a n(ice) cool saving on a warm Winter overcoat!

SALE of OVERCOATS

All from our regular stock. Our own hand-tailoring.

Overcoats that were $75 to $95— **$65** now.

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Other Overcoats were $45, $50, $55— **$35** and **$40** now.

MONTAGNACS*

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BARGAINS in SUITS
$65—were $75 to $95.
$55—were $65 and $70.
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"Broken lots" of suits that were $45, $50, $55— **$35** now.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. 285,503.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
NEW YORK
UPTOWN: Fifth Ave. at 41st St. / B'way at 35th St.
DOWNTOWN: B'way at Liberty St. / B'way at Warren St. / B'way at 13th St.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

A. F. of L. Issues Ultimatum To Lewis, Head of Mine Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

in a minute. In the big plants they give the men fresh air funnels, that bring the cooling, quenching outdoor air right down to where the man labors, where it laves his perspiring body with comfort and protection.

No Law to Enforce It

There is no industrial law that requires this humanitarian device. Enlightened employers provide it; others do not. Like many another development for the workingman, if Jan Mozack wants it, he must combine with his fellows to get it. That impels him to unionism. But the steel workers have never succeeded in uniting in the United States, any more than the automobile workers, or the workers in the rubber industry.

That is the situation today, at a time when eight unions, representing about one-third of the total membership of the American Federation of Labor, have affiliated to form what is known as the "Committee for Industrial Organization." Most of these unions are small, but one of them, the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the biggest in the country, and has as its head an important and formidable figure.

The Man Who Caused It

This is John W. Lewis. His eyes are deep sunk, he has a mop of dark hair, he is quiet, almost docile in private conversation or negotiations with employers, but on the platform he talks like the old "Teddy" Roosevelt.

Mr. Lewis has been content to be the leader of the biggest and most successful "vertical" union in the country for years, and has given no indication of anything but parochial interest, or of any far-reaching views. Now, suddenly, he has come forward as the leader of a brand new development in American unionism, and already some are predicting that the American Federation of Labor stands in the same place that the old Knights of Labor stood, back in 1890.

The Knights of Labor, to go back a bit, was the unconscious progenitor of the A. F. of L. It came to grief because its membership was too broad, and too vague. To be precise, anybody could become a Knight who wanted to, with three exceptions—lawyers, bankers and saloon keepers.

Did Not Remake America

The Knights attained a membership of 700,000 in 1887, and were prepared to remodel America; but they were down to 200,000 in 1890, and America was anything but remodeled. Meanwhile a groping young man named Gompers, with the aid of Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 144, started an office in a furnished room on East Tenth Street, New York City, and produced the Federation — sometimes at first getting his annual salary of $1000, and sometimes not.

Today there is nobody in the labor world who denies that the Federation which Samuel Gompers started stands at the cross-roads.

The executive committee of the Federation is meeting in quarterly session in comfortable Miami, denouncing the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, which is still a component part of its own body; while Mr. Lewis on the other hand, who has resigned from the Federation's Executive Committee, has been up at Cleveland, at the same moment attempting to stimulate the unionization of the automobile workers.

Skilled and Unskilled

The difference between a horizontal or "craft" union of the traditional Gompers type, and a vertical union of the new Lewis type comes down pretty much to a division between the skilled and the unskilled workers. A craft union, for example, embraces only carpenters and similar workers, and since the job of learning to be a carpenter takes time, the union is safeguarded from competition to a degree by the skill of its members. As in the old medieval guilds, the work is still a "mystery."

Little for Laborer

But this division does little good to the common laborer. Take Jan Mozack, for example, there is no "mystery" about it—anybody could do what Mozack does who is strong enough. Then, again, take a worker in one of Mr. Ford's highly developed assembly lines.

A Ford worker was once asked what his job was. After scratching his head, he replied, "Why, I'm screw 23."

At any rate, the old craft skill is breaking down in the face of mass production industries like Ford's, and the Federation has never succeeded in organizing the workers within them.

On the other hand, Mr. Lewis' coal miners' organization, which covers pretty nearly everybody who works on or near a hard or solt coal mine, has managed to work out a compromise, all in big union, between the skilled and unskilled workers.

About the Mine

The carpenters are not members of a separate union—they are all members of the one big U. M. W. of A., and so are the drillers, and the teamsters.

Common labor has been given a place at the conference table, too. This is the type of union that Mr. Lewis has taken it into his head should be given to the other big unorganized groups.

From being a hard-headed labor organizer of the progmatic old school, Mr. Lewis has suddenly emerged as the leader of a major movement, which quite transcends the fairly self-centered scope of the average American union. Just at what place the change in Mr. Lewis' view occurred, is a matter of some historic interest.

New Labor Philosophy

At any rate, he has emerged as the exponent of a new and dynamic labor philosophy, against his protagonist, William Green, the mild, kindly, rather uninspiring leader of the American Federation, to which Mr. Lewis still belongs.

The American Federation is a sort of up-to-date feudal system, in which the nominal head is set up by a series of powerful barons who are the real power behind the throne. These men are the heads of the individual international unions. At the end of the fiscal year, August, 1934, for example, the Federation had $620,000 in its general treasury, with an additional defense fund of about $590,000 for certain local unions directly affiliated with the Federation.

Unions Envy Each Other

But some of the individual unions, which are component parts of the federation, had individual funds of $2,000,000 each.

These unions are jealous of each other's authority, and the Federation as a whole; the most successful of them, save for the United Mine Workers and a few others, are craft unions, representing skilled trades and forming a sort of labor aristocracy almost as removed from the world of Jan Mozack, the Pittsburgh iron puddler, as they are from the "bosses."

Ever since the days of Sam Gompers, the American Federation of Labor has differed widely from the labor movements of other countries; it is nonsocialistic, denies the theory of the class struggle; limits its economic and political interests; and takes a pragmatic attitude toward business policies and the world at large.

Minority Saves Day

There has always been a sufficient unskilled minority in the trade unions of the Federation to keep it from becoming completely a labor aristocracy, but its interests in the unskilled workers has generally been secondary, as is indicated by the failure of its membership to grow. As a matter of fact, only a minority of the working class in the United States have any connection with the Federation.

The federation has generally numbered about 3,000,000 in recent years, though it reached 1,000,000 more than that in its all-time-peak year of 1920 after the war. In 1935, the membership was back again at 3,045,000. It is growing rapidly just now, as it always does at the end of a depression; but from the point of view of the British working class movement, for example, or that of Germany, before the Nazis demolished it, its growth has been small.

No Use to Jan Mozacks

It is generally admitted that the existing steel workers' union cannot organize the Jan Mozacks of industry, at least on the basis of the union's present charter. On the other hand, the militant Lewis faction declares that the industry can be organized if the several craft unions whose jurisdiction cuts across the steel industry, will withdraw their claims in favor of a single big union.

To give an illustration of what it all means, it is as though the continent of Africa wanted to unite into a single nation, but obviously could not while the colonial possessions staked out by respective rival powers, all members of the League of Nations—roughly equivalent to the Federation—remained in outside jurisdiction.

Material for Big Battle

Obviously, an effort at African unity would precipitate a struggle in world affairs; just so, the contest within the union would over the attempt to set up a craft union for the iron and steel industry, say, contrary to existing craft union lines, would develop a first-rate battle.

Many American employers who are unsympathetic to the labor movement on the simple ground that organized labor costs more than does unorganized labor, might be glad to see the Federation riven by discord. Their view, however, is regarded by many as short-sighted, from one attitude of self-interest at least. This is because of the intimate relationship that exists between American business revival and domestic industrial tranquillity.

Strikes at Wrong Time

America is less susceptible to external trade obstacles than most countries, but even such a conservative writer as D. W. Ellsworth of the Annalist, reviewing United States business recovery of the past year, has pointed out the important role played by domestic tranquillity, i. e. "the small number of serious labor disputes" in maintaining industrial progress.

Unfortunately, labor disturbances nearly always occur at some point in reviving business, as wages fall behind increasing cost of living. If a real civil war should break out in the labor movement with the issue at stake the question of who should organize the Jan Mozackks, the organize the Jan Mozacks, the effect upon dividends, salaries and prosperity itself would be considerable.

It is difficult, however, to see how a Labor split can be avoided. The Lewis faction believes it has been betrayed.

Limited Auto Charter

The A. F. of L. San Francisco convention of 1934 voted to issue international union charters to automobile, cement and aluminum workers; but at Atlantic City this fall the membership was informed that the automobile workers' charter was not issued to cover all the men employed "in and about the plants," but exempted maintenance workers. Again, the executive committee at San Francisco was authorized to prepare plans for the steel industry's organization, but at Atlantic City no plans were reported. It is in such a situation that the new dynamic drive for vertical unionism has been launched by Mr. Lewis and his followers.

At present the development is taking place within the ranks of the Federation. If the Federation casts it out, there is every prospect that Mr. Lewis will continue the campaign, with results that can not be other than historic in the whole American Labor movement.

Zero at New Haven Overtaken and Held

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—A cold wave out of the west dropped the mercury 40 degrees in nine hours today and gave Connecticut its coldest weather of the season.

In New Haven, where the temperature change probably was most noticeable, the reading at 11 p. m. yesterday was 41 degrees, the Weather Bureau reported. At 8 a. m. it was 1 degree above zero.

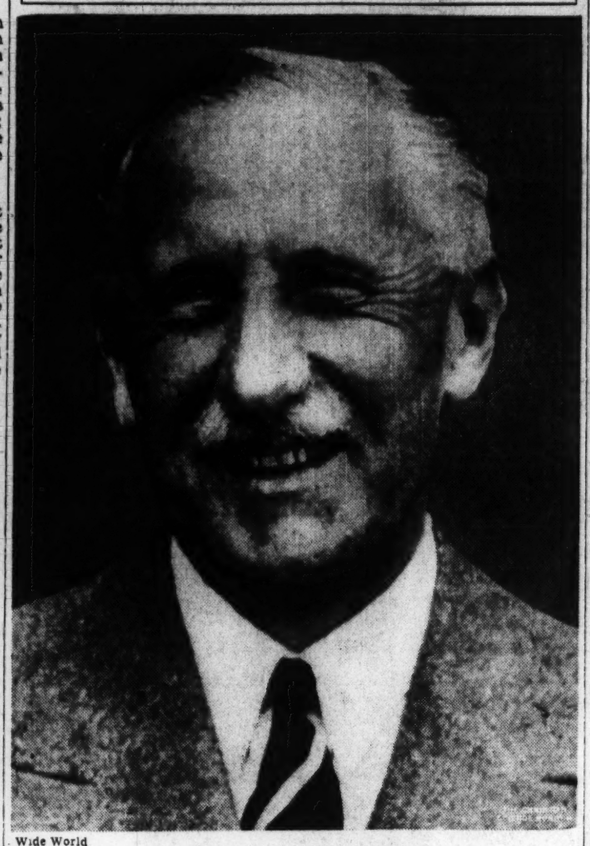
The weather man's forecast continues cold tonight, and indicates somewhat colder tomorrow with fair skies.

Special Session Issue Up to N. H. Legislature

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges today placed the question of whether there should be a special session of the Legislature before representatives and senators.

He did so in a questionnaire in which he asked if a session was favored, if new taxes would be approved, whether the legislators favored using $1,200,000 relief money now instead of waiting until July, if they favored increasing the inheritance tax from seven and a half per cent to 10 per cent.

A Man in the News



Wide World

Lord Gowrie of Canberra
Australia's New Governor-General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 23—Lord Gowrie of Canberra was officially sworn in as Governor General of Australia today in a simple ceremonial in the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament House at Melbourne, the third Goverenor General with headquarters in the capital from which he obtained his title.

The success in the field of public service of Lord Gowrie, better known as Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, has been attributed by some commentators to the charm of his personality.

To some extent this is true. But it falls to give due emphasis to an important factor in his career—his strict impartiality in his dealings with men.

Impartiality and Tact

This quality, above all others, combined with tact, an absolute essential in maintaining the balance between the mother country and its Dominions, has characterized his work in the realm of politics.

It has won him high respect from statesmen in the Commonwealth. And he has been put to the test, for twice he served as Governor in Australia, first in South Australia, and later in New South Wales.

Lord Gowrie's idea of how a governorship should be conducted left no room for quarrel. He set it out in definite terms. He fixed a line to which he rigidly adhered. He believed a Governor should preserve an entirely open mind on all political controversies and be free from the faintest suspicion of political leanings.

Listens to Advice

A Governor, Lord Gowrie contended, must express no political opinions. He must possess no political friends, still less need he possess any political enemies. He could advise his advisers; but as long as ministers were the chosen representatives of the people he must defer to their advice and assist them to the best of his ability, no matter what might be his private views or personal convictions.

The qualities which Lord Gowrie carried through his terms in the governorship likewise have marked his career in the army, where he has served with distinction. This graduate of Eton and native of Windsor won his V. C. for a gallant exploit in the Sudan in 1898 and during the World War saw service both in France and in Gallipoli. His first official appointment in Australia came in 1908 when he became military secretary to the Governor General.

Lord Gowrie is a brother of Baron Ruthven of Gowrie, one of whose twin daughters married Peter Llewelyn Davies, happily associated with Barrie's "Peter Pan." For it was Barrie's attachment to the Davies children which prompted him to produce for their special benefit the play about Peter and Wendy and their tiny companions which a generous public was later to acclaim a masterpiece of its kind.

"A British Gentleman"

It is in Australia itself that one gets the most fitting description of the new Governor General, a description which found expression in a greeting to him from B. S. B. Stevens, the Premier of New South Wales: "A distinguished soldier, a lover of Australia and a British gentleman."

The Australian Prime Minister, J. A. Lyons, expressed the public's sentiment when he said: "In selecting the designation of Lord Gowrie of Canberra the new Governor General conferred a gracious compliment on Australia, and one that will be appreciated by all sections of the citizens of the Commonwealth."

A Distinguished Predecessor

Lord Gowrie succeeds Sir Isaac Isaacs who assumed office on Jan. 22, 1931—the first Australian-born citizen to hold that high place, and one who achieved distinction for his brilliant work in numerous fields of public service.

After winning honors at Melbourne University, Sir Isaac chose the law for his profession. He appeared in many important cases in the courts; became a King's Counselor and Attorney General of Victoria; succeeded the late Sir Adrian Knox as chief justice of the High Court of Australia, and finally was appointed Governor General.

Sir Isaac was one of the framers of the Australian Constitution, which was modeled largely on that of the United States.

Treasury Reports Seizure of Stills At 16,585 for Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau reported yesterday that six Treasury law enforcement agencies made more than 35,000 arrests in 1935 and seized over 1,000,000 gallons of liquor.

The alcohol tax unit seized 16,585 stills, 904,295 gallons of spirits, 19,024,225 gallons of mash and 5171 automobiles; made 31,480 arrests.

The customs bureau seized 113,231 gallons of alcohol and liquor, valued at $990,674, captured 48 boats, valued at $120,714, 215 automobiles and an airplane, engaged in liquor violations.

The coast guard seized 41 vessels, 43,733 gallons of foreign alcohol and liquor, made 65 arrests and apprehended 24 aliens.

The narcotics division reported 266 seizures, with contraband valued at $90,799.

The secret service made 3858 arrests and confiscated counterfeit coins and notes with a face value of $1,342,801.

The intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau reported 10 convictions and two acquittals in cases brought against internal revenue employees, and 63 convictions and 13 acquittals in cases involving other persons. In the course of the year, 76 individuals were indicted for violation of income tax laws.

Farm Mortgage Act Upheld by Ohio Court

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Federal District Judge Robert R. Nevin upheld yesterday the constitutionality of the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.

His opinion disposed of 15 appeals for relief under the act from farmers in eastern and central Ohio. It gave notice, also, that until the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court holds to the contrary, the court intends to "act upon the presumption that the law is constitutional" in any further suits before it.

There have been contrary rulings by district courts in Illinois, Virginia, South Dakota, and Iowa.

Like the original act, the amended measure in essence permits a virtual moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosure, and permits farmers to regain possession of their property at the end of the moratorium by payment of a sum reached by court reappraisal. Those attacking the act contend it still deprives secured creditors of their rights without due process.

Labor Program Mapped

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—A five-point program calling for establishment of State Labor Departments, shorter working hours, qualification of states under federal unemployment insurance laws and adoption of the child labor amendment is the goal of the southern regional labor conference.

Nye Group Agrees To End Inquiry On $7500 in 10-12 Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—After a prospective contest in the Senate, there is every expectation that the Nye munitions committee will be permitted to take at least $7500 worth of further testimony and wind up its proceedings, following an agreement here among committee members to refrain from injecting personal conclusions into the record of their 18-months-old inquiry.

The committee is out of funds, and must get a new grant before it can continue, and this will be fought, it is expected, by Senators Carter Glass (D of Virginia, Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California, and a few others.

But there is little doubt, however, as a result of latest developments, that the money for ending the long-drawn out proceedings will shortly be made available, and that the Morgan partners will be brought back on the stand to conclude the testimony that was originally scheduled for this week.

A committee meeting was held yesterday by the Nye group at which unanimous agreement was secured to ask for not more than $7500. The fact that the action was unanimous indicated that the money would be granted. Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, and James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who previously issued sharp statements because of Senator Nye's attack on President Wilson, agreed to join the committee's appeal for more money.

Senator Nye said that probably 10 or 12 more days would be required to finish proceedings.

Isolationists Hold New Bloc Justifies U. S. Dodging Oil Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — The Geneva announcement of a mutual assistance pact between Great Britain, France, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia finds the American Government less likely than at any time in recent weeks to take the step which might call such a pact into action—namely, empower an oil embargo.

The neutrality bill is bogged down in committee, though Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Administration generally are making strenuous efforts to get it out. The extreme isolationist group, powerful on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is able to block their efforts, and postpone a report on the bill.

To Limit Exports

The legislation would have permitted the President to lay down a limitation on oil exports, along with other war commodities, to normal peacetime quantities.

This being the case, observers here feel that a League of Nations oil embargo is doubly unlikely, since American compliance has always been set up as a prior requisite to Geneva action. Indeed, critics in Paris, London, and Geneva claimed that American shipment only in "normal quantities," with major exports to Italy cut off, would be sufficient to prevent a League oil embargo.

U. S. Held Key

Without oil sanctions, therefore, observers do not expect Great Britain and the other participants in the reported agreement, to be attacked by Italy. The United States has, therefore, once more held the key to a European situation.

It is not expected that official and general opinion here, when it has digested the implications of the announced agreement, will find it particularly praiseworthy. It looks too much like the old pre-war dividing up of Europe into separate alliances, which were also based on the theory of mutual assistance against attack.

Important Move

But it is recognized that a pact including Britain and France is of signal importance.

Moreover, the responsibility the British shoulder in protecting Yugoslavia in particular from Italian aggression is seen to be no little burden.

In general, Washington is expected to take this development as one more evidence that Europe is involved in a network of military alliances from which the United States had best remain aloof.

As regards neutrality, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was again unable to report out the pending resolution after a meeting today, and a proposal within the committee to hold public hearings on the legislation may further delay the matter.

The committee session was held today in executive session with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the same time that the Commerce Department issued its usual December figures of American foreign trade, including those to Italy, which showed a total of $7,913,000 compared to $9,054,000 in November, and $4,807,035 in December, 1934.

Trade Statistics

The trade statistics were issued as the Sanctions Committee at Geneva today revived the question of an oil embargo against Italy.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, revealed the new threat to the pending neutrality bill, after the committee meeting this morning.

There was a sentiment within the group, Mr. Pittman said, to hear "some outstanding constitutional authorities" on the question of division of power between the President and Congress in determining the country's policy during a foreign war.

"If they don't insist on hearings," the chairman said, "the bill can be reported out in two weeks."

The Secretary of State was closeted with the committee for two hours in executive session. The subject under discussion involved the differences of opinion as to how the legislation might affect the traditional "freedom of the seas" policy.

Mr. Hull will be back with the committee for another conference on Friday.

'Dormouse Holiday' Sought by Londoner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A TEMPORARY haven of quiet for the enjoyment of "a long sleep, undisturbed by traffic, poultry, alarm clocks, telephones and domestic noises" was sought by an advertiser in a London daily, just before the Christmas holiday. The advertiser further stipulated accommodation within 25 miles of London, and, if possible, in the middle of a wood.

Traffic Call No. 3 Means Go to Court in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23—The Motor Vehicle Division intends to be courteous to motorists who violate motor vehicle laws in Rhode Island, but the officials intend to grant extraordinary favor but twice. Upon a third violation, the operator will be summoned to appear before the hearing department to show cause why his license should not be revoked.

This decision was announced today by George L. Miner, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Streets and Highway Safety. He said that the double-warning system would go into effect immediately.

New York Assembly Voids Recovery Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22—The Assembly today passed by a strictly party vote of 78 to 67 the Milmoe bill repealing the amended Shackno Act, known as the State's Recovery Administration Law.

The passage was marked by sharp debate and the Democrats accused the Republicans of attempting to make it a repudiation of the New Deal. Irwin Steingut, minority leader, charged that the Republicans had no better substitute to offer when President Roosevelt closed the banks on March 4, 1933.

The Assembly also passed the Hall bill, which paves the way for a constitutional convention in 1938.

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NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Drive to Increase America's Air Armada to 3000 in Full Swing

New contracts for 900 army and navy planes mark speed with which the 'boost-the-air-defense' campaign is begun — Some 48 airplane factories throughout the United States humming with industry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Contracts just awarded for 900 army and navy planes mark the speed with which the drive to increase "America's Air Armada" to 3000 in 1936 has begun.

Already 103 giant army bombers ordered in December are nearing completion and 114 new navy bombers will soon be warming up on the flight decks of airplane carriers.

Both George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, in their annual reports to the President stressed the necessity for increasing the military air power of the United States. The navy reported 1068 planes fit for sea service with 400 new planes contracted for. The army, said Secretary Dern, has 1196 planes with contracts for 500 more.

Adequate Air Force

Neither the apparent inability of the diplomats at the London Naval Conference — recently deserted by the Japanese—to come to any naval limitation agreement, or the unconcealed general increase in European army air forces, are admitted to be the cause for the "boost-the-air-defense" drive now in progress here. Merely the desire for an "adequate air force" is official dictum on the question.

Thus some 48 airplane factories, across the country, hum with activity. That hum becomes a mighty roar at army and navy air bases where zipping mosquito pursuit planes and giant "flying fortress" bombers carry out their precise maneuvers.

As this increase continues the American public, gradually becoming air-minded through increased commercial air activity, suddenly has awakened to the steady push for an "unequaled air defense."

Wide Publicity

Indicative of the growing public interest in the militarization of the air is the wide publicity recently received by the air maneuvers at Miami, Fla.

There to review the 89 fighting ships of the General Headquarters Air Force, Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews gave the public an inkling as to official attitude when he said:

"These ships represent the modern fighting strength of the general headquarters fighting force. We have in the force some 350 fighting planes. About one-half are obsolete. Some 400 planes are on order.

Except in Emergency

"But it would be a mistake to attempt to build up the force to full strength too rapidly except in an emergency, as this might leave us with a large number of planes which would be out-dated. If it could be done in about three years, it would be very satisfactory."

The Secretary of the Navy has previously expressed a desire to increase the navy air force to 1910 planes by 1942.

Pacifists point to the mounting costs of producing expensive air craft for military purposes, and recommend commercial expansion as the alternative.

But the construction continues unabated. Flying bases in the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska and the Canal Zone are already planned. The Hawaiian base, it is reported, is expected to be the largest military airport in the world. It will be equipped with long-range cruising patrol boats to insure the Pacific flyers safety.

Insight Into Future

The pioneering of the Pan American Airways in the Pacific this last year has given the public an insight into the future of military defense necessities in the air.

The trend appears today to be directly toward the use of the "bomber" type of plane now more familiar to the reader in the Douglas, Boeing, and Martin ships.

Technicians declare that the construction of the large fighting plane today is "the coming thing."

New Technique

Under the new technique of altitude fighting and ground "strafing" giant bombers with a protective "bullet-proof vest" and a speed of over 200 miles an hour—nearly equaling the speed of the pursuit ships—are considered to be practically as effective as the smaller plane.

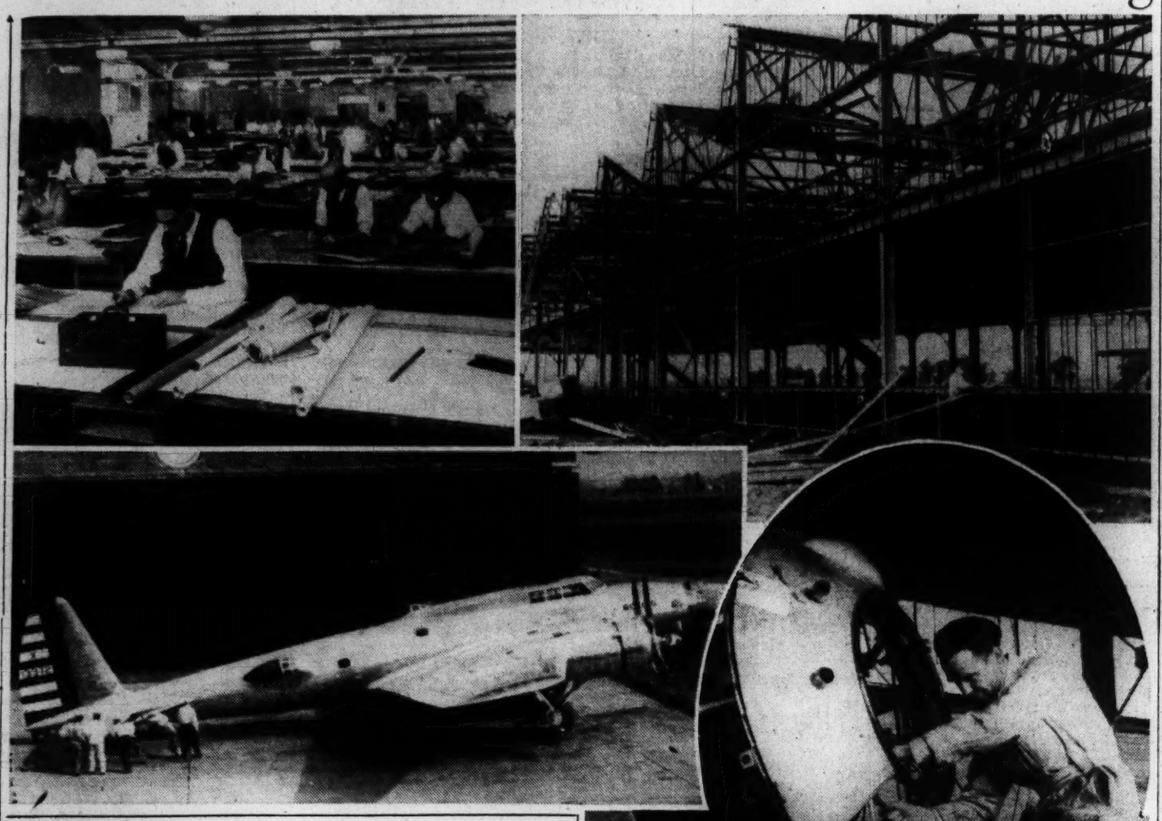
Most recent order for the construction of the large bomber type ship was noted Jan. 20 when the Navy Department contracted with Douglas Air Craft Company, of Santa Monica, Calif., for an order of 114 torpedo-bombers to be used on the two new aircraft carriers now under construction.

These bombers will cost an estimated $3,636,000, exclusive of their motors, the report states.

On Dec. 21, 1935, the army ordered 103 new reinforcements for its air fleet at an estimated cost of more than $9,046,000.

And Jan. 16, of this year, Representative John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, climaxed what was heretofore considered a jump in plane construction for 1936, when he announced preparation of a bill to appropriate $50,000,000 for a five-year airplane building program of 800 planes a year.

"Thus," according to an unnamed aviation authority, "both planes and figures soar onward and upward in size, number and cost."



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in the Airplane Industry

Upper Left—Section of a Drafting Room of the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., Plant at Santa Monica, Calif., Where Bombers Will Be Built for the United States Army. Upper Right—New Factories of the Northrup Corporation at Ingleside, Calif. Lower Left—A Boeing Bomber Which Can Do More Than 200 Miles an Hour. Lower Right—Working on Plane in Los Angeles County, Where Thousands of Workmen Are Employed in Building Nearly 50 Per Cent of All Airplane Units That Are Said to Be Constructed

Chaco Dispute Simplified By Agreement on Prisoners

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The foothills of the Chaco peace negotiations were surmounted by signing of the pact for exchange of prisoners. The main peaks of conflict—as to whether Bolivia or Paraguay shall own the bitterly contested Gran Chaco—remain to be surmounted by a neutral arbitration commission, and loom as formidable as the Andes themselves before Latin-American diplomacy.

It is generally held that if the commission awards the Chaco to Paraguay, which largely holds it by military force, Bolivia probably would acquiesce. But it remains highly doubtful whether Paraguay would consent to move out, should the decision go the other way. And the commission has no means of enforcing its award. This, in essence, is the next and highest hurdle facing the long-drawn-out peace negotiations in the spring.

Paying for Upkeep

The agreement for exchange of prisoners, to be sure, is welcomed as ample cause for breaking out the flags of rejoicing, and the peoples of both nations have done so. For Paraguay had refused to give up its 28,000 Bolivians in prison camps in return for the mere 2000 of prisoners held by Bolivia. After weeks of deadlock, Bolivia agreed to pay Paraguay for upkeep of the prison camps. Bolivia then had to agree to putting off the territorial issue until later. It will be taken up by a commission representing the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru.

Argument for Expansion

Paraguayan forces entered and captured a portion of the Gran Chaco west of the Paraguay River (region already owned by Paraguay) and north of the Plicomayo River. The area is some 255 miles long, north and south, and around 180 miles for average width, and is of vital importance to Paraguay, since the republic must expand that it may grow in commerce and population.

The area in question has been reported as of no value to any nation. Vague reports of oil resources have been printed from time to time; but other than for this so-called "black gold," the land has been deemed of little value. Paraguay, however, has different opinions.

Today, the Paraguayan Republic has at least five railway lines operating from the Paraguay River, on the east border of the Gran Chaco region, controlled before the war began; and according to reliable information, the Government will endeavor to have at least one of these lines pushed through the acquired Chaco territory into regions adaptable to agriculture and the breeding of cattle.

Cattle, Cotton, Quebracho

In fact, to hand on information provided by a prominent Paraguayan now in Washington, Paraguay would settle at least 100,000 persons in the newly conquered Chaco area, would breed some 5,000,000 head of cattle, would venture extensively into the production of cotton, and would experiment with the cultivation of trees supplying tung oil, used for waterproofing and automobiles, and now furnished in large quantities to the United States by China. Also, the Government woul dextend the present cultivation of quebracho timber, red-colored trees containing tannin, used in the tanning of hides.

To accomplish all that the republic proposes to do, a beginning has been made in the western part of the Chaco territory, now under dispute, at a point named Carandayty, until recently a military post near the Bolivian border. Colonization has begun; and it is understood that relays of Paraguayans will be transported, to make the location, eventually, one of the active commercial centers of the Chaco.

Yearning Toward Sea

With these facts in mind, plus the fact that the Chaco region is to be finally arbitrated by the neutral commission, the question is, What will Paraguay do if the commission decides that the territory still belongs to Bolivia? There is, of course, no information to the effect that the tribunal will make such a decision; but should it do so, how would it enforce its finding?

The fact is well known that Bolivia desires access to the Paraguay River flowing to the Atlantic Ocean. The fact is understood that Bolivia would like to send its oil deposits to the Atlantic. Means of transportation, according to Bolivians at Washington, can be had through Argentina, lying south of Bolivia. This means, according to Paraguayans at Washington, has been refused. The question is, So what?

Sessions in May

The coming session of the arbitral commission, sometime in May, 1936, after national elections in the two nations, may end the Chaco controversy for all time, or may leave it hanging in the air for a new generation to settle.

The merits of the Chaco case are not for the North American citizen to decide, much less to argue about. The permanent adjustment of the controversy is another matter. The termination of a war costing some 250,000 lives is to be hoped for. No satisfactory reason has ever been advanced why an armed conflict was essential. The Peace Treaty (so far as it goes) ratified this week by the Bolivian and Paraguayan congresses, sends 30,000 prisoners back to their homes. Will the neutral commission, meeting in May, keep them there and out of freshly recruited armies?

G. H. C.

Zero Cold Defeated By Battery Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 — Few motorists realize that although a fully charged battery is safe down to 98 degrees below zero in winter, a half charged one will freeze at zero, and one showing only one-quarter charge will be damaged at 13 above. Care that batteries are kept well charged avoids many winter driving troubles, says William S. Canning, engineering director of the Keystone Automobile Club.

In a bulletin prepared as a result of the experience of the club's emergency road service department, he lists other automobile troublemakers in cold weather and mentions ways to avoid inconvenience caused by them.

The frequently recommended change from heavy summer oil to a lighter grade, is not mere advertising talk, he says, but a necessary precaution, if batteries are not to be run down in the effort to start motors bogged down in heavy lubricant.

It is worth giving attention to the cleanliness of the gas line and carburetor, too, he points out. Water which may collect in them is apt to freeze and clog the fuel supply.

Mr. Canning also emphasizes the need for sufficient antifreeze in the radiator. Thirty per cent of denatured alcohol will guard against freezing at 2 below zero, he says, or 50 per cent of glycerine, which is practically nonevaporating, will protect at zero.

Shenandoah National Park Reality as Deeds Are Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

now that all legal barriers have been cleared away by the Supreme Court's decision.

According to figures recently released by the National Park Service department Shenandoah National Park was one of the most popular with the tourists last summer. Over 516,000 persons visited the park—a greater number by more than 100,000 than visited the other great parks of the country except the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, which drew 500,000. The Yosemite National Park, noted for its tourist attraction, fell far below the Virginia park with only 372,317 visitors, while the Grand Canyon played host to only 206,018. These figures cover 12 months ending Sept. 30, 1935.

Unusual Interest

These figures are encouraging to both federal and state officials. Interest in the park has been unusual, especially because the park is not yet finished. It has meager accommodations for tourists, and is one of the newest of the national reservations.

However, there is much to be seen and said about Virginia's Shenandoah valley, the backbone of the State. The summer tourist driving along this excellent highway—once the dusty trail over which Gen. Philip Sheridan made his famous ride—views the grandeur of the distant Blue Ridge mountains. On hillside and in vale there is the delicacy of summer's dress pungent with the mellowness of blossoming flowers and valley breezes. The passing roadside is dotted with neat but conspicuously erected tablets telling in terse text the important historical events which happened there during the Civil War—truly a moving history—far more educational than the flipping of history's pages, more interesting, more impressive.

Then the 38 miles of recently finished skyline drive. Tourists report that only in Switzerland may the traveler journey over comparable highways. The traveler seems to wing his way along the top of the world. For actually the road skims along the mountain's crest balancing on peaks of sometimes 2000 feet, sometimes 4000 feet above sea level. Giant trees are dwarfed by distance, lakes evaporate into pools, rivers turn into silken threads, distance a meeting place for azure blue and earthy green.

Beautiful Vistas

Calm and solitude reign along the spine of the Blue Ridge mountains. For thirty-eight miles this novel drive dips, winds and curves through Virginia's Shenandoah National Park. Trees stretch their leafy branches along the way, where travelers loiter to gaze humbly over the valley below and drink in the sublimity of their beauty. Peace holds sway.

Shenandoah National Park is the midway of America. Here is seen the great Natural Bridge, one of the wonders of the world; a bridge over which a million years had passed before its great arch was complete.

The Natural Bridge is a feast for both the eye and the ear. The Natural Bridge Corporation provides a program during the summer months, which is based on the Bible story of creation. The scene is depicted by orchestral and vocal music, abetted by the flashing of colored lights on the huge, gray walls of the great stone bridge.

Shenandoah National Park is conveniently located for 40,000,000 people. It is only three hours from the National Capital and a day's ride from many neighboring states. The Federal Government is planning convenient and comfortable overnight accommodations for tourists.

White Takes Governor's Seat

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23 (AP) — Hugh Lawson White, industrialist, took his seat as forty-fifth Governor of Mississippi Jan. 21.

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Boston Day... Weather, Bakers, Holdup, Trains...

(Continued from Page 1)

plans and Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings, is considering possible locations for the project on land already owned by the city.

Machines for planetariums are made in Jena, Germany, by Carl Zeiss. They are, in effect, motion picture projectors which shoot tiny pin points of light toward the domed ceiling of a specially constructed building.

The light projectors are arranged to duplicate, with the lights, the relative positions of the stars and constellations; furthermore, these positions move in just the same way that they do in the skies. The apparatus is so adjusted that it swings in perfect similarity with the principal stars and the sun and the moon.

Planetariums cost between $250,000 and $300,000. If one is built in Boston it will be paid for from the White Fund, interest on which now totals about $400,000. A small admittance charge probably would be made to carry maintenance expenses.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"THE WIVES OF HENRY VIII" (Shubert). Cornelia Otis Skinner presents her monodrama, also other short sketches. 8:20.

Movies

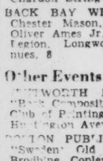
METROPOLITAN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 11 a. m., 1:49, 4:38, 7:27, 10:16. Stage: George Burns and Gracie Allen, Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra. 12:54, 3:43, 6:32, 9:21. Tomorrow: "Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy.

TREMONT—Ann Harding and Clive Brook in "Gallant Lady." 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 9:20. Also "Diamond Jim." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:45, 10.

EXETER—"$1,000 a Minute," with Roger Pryor and Leila Hyams. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also the Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Music Is Magic." 2:15, 5:12, 8:05. "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Riffraff." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf." Orpheum: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9. Tomorrow: Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story "Dreamland."



BOSTON — "The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. 10:55 a. m., 1:49, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. Stage: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Pats" Waller and others.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Ricardo Cortez, John Eldredge, Kay Linaker and Mary Astor in "Murder of Doctor Harrigan." Fenway: 1:03, 3:41, 6:19, 8:57. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:10, 9:50. Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." Fenway: 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

MEMORIAL—Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:29, 6:04, 8:36. Preview of "King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10:27.

UNIVERSITY—Dick Powell in "Thanks a Million." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Peter Ibbetson." 1:45, 4:50, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travel picture, "Historic Mexico City," "Tetched in the Head," "Star Gazing," "Jump Horse Jump," and other short films.

MODERN—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also Joe Penner, Jack Oakie and P. Lengford in "Collegiate." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

UPTOWN—"Mr. Hobo." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Povla Frijsch, soprano. Celius Dougherty, pianist. 8:30.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge) — Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor, with lecture, William Blackstone. School Center, 39 Blossom Street. 7:30.

PAINE HALL (HARVARD COLLEGE)—Second concert in the series of four by the Chardon String Quartet. 8:30.

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor, with lecture, Oliver Ames Jr. Post 177 Hall, American Legion, Longwood and Brookline Avenues. 8

Other Events

[illegible]WORTH INSTITUTE — Lecture on "Basic Composition" given by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Corner Huntington Avenue and Ruggles Street. 8.

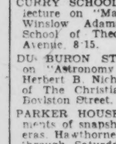
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture on "Sweden Old and New," by Ann M. Brodhead. Copley Square. 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Newfoundland—Garden of the North," by A. C. Shelton. 7:45.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Free lecture on "Mark Twain," by Dr. Fred Winslow Adams of Boston University School of Theology. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

DUBUROW STUDIO—Illustrated lecture on "Astronomy in 1935," presented by Herbert B. Nichols, natural science writer of The Christian Science Monitor. 1126 Boylston Street. 8.

PARKER HOUSE—Exhibition of enlargements of snapshots taken with Leica cameras. Hawthorne Room, 11 to 9. Continues through Saturday.



WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Banking: Wall Street Magic," by Oliver A. Patterson. Boston Community Forum, 16 LaGrange Street, South Cove. 8:30.

FELLOWES ATHENAEUM—Illustrated lecture on "Japanese Prints," by Miss Alice Maginnis of the Museum of Fine Arts. 46 Millmont Street, Roxbury. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Last in a series of lectures on "The Historical Background of Modern Japan" entitled "Recapitulation and Conclusions," by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. 491 Boylston Street. 5.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Paintings III" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

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Bandits—Rob United Drug of $15,000

Police sirens set up a howling din in that part of the Back Bay district which centers around Huntington Avenue and Leon Street this morning when bandits perpetrated a holdup of the United Drug plant which resulted in $15,000 loss of pay roll and the accidental wounding of two young women employees of the firm.

Three men, said to have been assisted by a young woman, who acted as a lookout, made their way to the fourth floor of the United Drug establishment about 9:15 this morning. They covered Paul Weeden, assistant paymaster, and Frank D. Hyde, auditor with guns, and seized a bag, which the firm said contained about $15,000 in cash.

They ripped the phone from the wall to delay calling police and escaped from the building with the young woman accomplice.

Employees summoned police. The first officer to arrive slipped on ice at the threshold of the building. His gun accidentally discharged and the two girl employees received slight injuries.

Some 15 radio cars immediately started patrolling streets and blocking roads leading out of Boston.

Polymet—Lawyers Fence Over Testimony

First sharp flare up between prosecution and defense in the current Polymet Manufacturing Company $640,000 stock fraud trial in Federal District Court occurred today during the direct examination of Joseph Barger, who has already pleaded guilty to his part in the scheme. Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett was examining him on activities prior to the taking over of the A. E. Gibbs Company of Springfield by William L. Jarvis and Samuel L. Gaines, chief of five defendants being tried before Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

Barger told the court that he started working for Jarvis and Gaines in the summer of 1934 and that in August he began going to Springfield to look over the office of Arthur E. Gibbs, who operated the Gibbs company.

"What did you do the rest of the week?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

As Mr. Barger answered the question, both prosecution and defense counsel jumped to their respective feet.

"What are you getting so hot and bothered about?" barked Francis J. Carney, chief defense counsel, glaring at United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, who was thumbing the pages of a ponderous law book.

"You want that statement for the newspapers!" said James H. Vahey, also counsel for the defense.

"Well," snapped Mr. Ford, looking owlishly over the top of his horn-rimmed spectacles, "you don't dare ask the question!"

Nevertheless, the question was withdrawn, although it had been answered.

* * *

Highlights in today's testimony included the following evidence:

It was disclosed that the build-up for the Polymet stock sale carried on at the Gibbs office was much the same as that employed when Jarvis and Gaines had established "Financial Profits," a "tipster sheet" to sell the stock.

Contracting purchases by telephone, the three salesmen ran up a bill of $10,000 in a single month. Harry Flackman, who again testified to his activities as a "loader" said that he averaged $800 a week salary.

Gibbs, who became less active in the management of his brokerage firm after it had been taken over by Jarvis and Gaines, when pressed for information as to exactly what he did do, stated that he corrected the English on the advertising leaflets or "duflickers," as they were called, used to boost stock sales.

* * *

Gibbs climaxed his series of disclosures late yesterday afternoon by telling of the circumstances surrounding a visit which George Foster, formerly an inspector for the State Department of Public Utilities, made to the A. E. Gibbs Company office in Springfield in September, 1934. The office was then under the control of Jarvis and Gaines. Gibbs said that he and the public utilities inspector had entered the telephone room occupied by Morris Shuman, a telephone salesman.

Testified the witness:

"The telephone salesman was very much surprised to see him and said to Foster: 'George, I wish in the future when you are going to drop in on us this way, you would let us know ahead of time so we won't be present.'"

Gibbs testified that he then telephoned Jarvis in Boston and said, "Bill, Foster is here from the Department of Public Utilities. He has gone into the telephone room and he is generally investigating us here and I am wondering what it is all about.

"Jarvis said, 'Don't worry about that. We know he was going up. In fact, he's on the pay roll. We are giving him $100 a week.

Snow Trains—Week End Promises Ideal Conditions

Prospects of a widespread cold wave over New England gave promise of good snow conditions over the week end and providing "fast" running for skiers in pacticular. Today New England railroads scheduled five snow trains to allow enthusiasts to take advantage of these good conditions.

The Boston & Albany Railroad, catching the snow train enthusiasm, planned to inaugurate its first snow train on Sunday. This new train, aptly called "The Winter Sportsman," will run to Hinsdale, Mass., "at the top of the Berkshires." It will leave the South Station at 8:30 a. m. and will return from Hinsdale at 5:15 p. m. Fare is $2.50 for adults and half fare for children under 12. Breakfast facilities will be provided aboard the Albany's new train, and dining-car service will be continued all day. A baggage car equipped with all sorts of rentable snow equipment will also be attached to the train.

First among the trains to leave Boston, however, will be the Boston & Maine's usual week-end train on Saturday, which will depart for Littleton, N. H., at 1:55 p. m. Numbers of passengers on this train will and may leave it at White River Junction, Vt., and go over the road to Woodstock, Vt., a popular Green Mountain resort.

The regular Sunday trains will leave Boston and Worcester for Plymouth, N. H., in the Pemigewasset Valley. Reports from that area stated that there were 27 inches of snow and excellent conditions on the Stinson Mountain, Tenney Hill, Frontenac, Mt. Prospect, Edelweiss, Mt. Pere and Plymouth Golf Club trails. The Boston sections will leave the North Station at 8:30 a. m., make stops at Winchester, and run nonstop to Plymouth. The Worcester section will leave Union Station at 8:15 a. m.

The streamlined "Flying Yankee" also will become a snow train on Sunday and will take members of the Dartmouth Outing Club to Warren, N. H., where they may enjoy the trails in the Mt. Moosilauke region. This train leaves the North Station at 8:15 a. m. There are a few seats still available to the public on this trip.

A Maine Central snow train will depart from Portland Union Station at 9:15 a. m., Sunday, for Fryeburg, Me., where sportsters may enjoy trails in the Saco valley and Chatham regions.

The town of Plymouth, N. H., which has made a worthy bid as a snow sports center, will have a local committee on hand at the station to assure fans plenty of transportation to the golf club and the other more expert ski trails in the vicinity.

Theater—Alliance Bids For Censorship Reforms

Declaring that "the shroud of low-brow prejudices and intolerant political jurisdiction" hangs over the theatrical life of Boston, David Crosby Adkins, who heads the newly formed Massachusetts Theater Alliance, prepared today to continue an attack on "the moral timidity and the lack of artistic judgment of our political censors."

Action so far has included the following moves:

1. Filing of a bill to modify the present censorship law by making it necessary for the Board of Censors to notify and hold a hearing for all interested parties before banning a play from Boston.

2. Circulating a petition throughout the State to arouse public interest in the issue involved and to register a public protest at the present method of banning.

3. Carrying on a campaign to fight the Dorgan bill recently filed to "censor the theater even more severely than the present laws do. . . . This bill contains a most dangerous threat against the freedom of the theater as an agency for the discussion of social subjects by the inclusion of a phrase, 'subversive propaganda.'"

Questioned on this matter recently, Representative Dorgan is said to have declared, however, that he had no intention of banning "Shakespeare and the other Greeks."

Mr. Adkins points out that the economic as well as the cultural aspect should be considered when plays are banned. Says he:

"Hotels, stores, shops, taxi-cabs, railroads and other mercantile and industrial interests benefit in varying degrees by the patronage attracted to Boston by the legitimate theater. All of New England depends quite largely on Boston for legitimate theater fare: this alone is a factor well worth considering."

The next meeting of the Alliance is tomorrow at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, at 5 o'clock.

Prison—Trial of Men for Killing Guard Goes On

Warden Francis J. W. Flannagan of the Charleston State Prison and Frank B. Reardon, a taxi driver, testified this morning in the trial of Antonio Repucci and Edward Guarnelli for the murder of Walter R. Doucette, a state prison guard. The case is being heard by Judge Thomas J. Hammond in Suffolk Superior Court.

Reardon, who was driving the taxi in which Doucette was overpowered by the two escaping prisoners, said that he had not seen the struggle.

In his opening, Assistant District Attorney James T. Cassidy asked the jury to return a verdict of first degree murder and definitely declared that Repucci had held the gun with which Doucette had been killed.

Fin Com—Hands Mayor Little Reprimand

Top letter on Mayor Mansfield's flat-topped desk today bore the neat imprint of the Boston Finance Commission and in six typewritten pages it attempted to give His Excellency a verbal spanking. The Mayor read it, smiled and left it to be filed.

The commission berated the Mayor's policy of claiming that actions of the commission in criticizing his administration were inspired by Governor Curley in an attempt to force an end to the city's investigation of activities of Edmund L. Dolan while city treasurer under Mr. Curley. This policy, the commission claimed in its letter, diverts attention from the facts being uncovered and arouses public sympathy for the Mayor.

Conclusion of the letter was request that he refrain from further ordering of snow removal equipment in the $673,000 purchasing program until the commission completes its current public hearings.

The commission claimed that last year the city spent $1,115,000 removing 43 inches of snow, or $25,930 an inch. Taking estimates of Christopher J. Carven, public works commissioner, that the present 11 inch snow will cost $200,000 to remove, the Finance Commission points out it will cost $18,181 an inch, a saving of $7749 an inch for which the commission would like to have full credit.

Autos—Bill Proposes To Make Stealing a Felony

To become a member of a certain gang of youths in Charlestown, boys must steal a car and drive it top speed around the loop (up and down Bunker Hill and around Sullivan Square). Usually they spin speedometers above 75 and fatalities have resulted.

Officers use vigilance and have captured a few boys, but when brought into court leniency frequently prevails. Today this situation was outlined before the legislative committee on the judiciary.

Proponents of a measure which would change the status of stealing an automobile from mere appropriating without permission to that of a felony argued that it would curtail activities of the "loopers." More than that, John W. Downs, representing several large insurance companies, said it would undoubtedly bring about a reduction in auto theft rates. He quoted police officials as estimating that mandatory severe punishment would cut thefts of cars about 75 per cent.

The measure was introduced by Senator John D. MacKay of Quincy who said the matter had been called to his attention by John W. Gorman, Boston attorney.

Banks—Protest Bill Lowering Interest Rates

Massachusetts banks today registered strenuous protest against nine bills which would limit interest rates on home mortgages to less than 5 per cent. Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, told the legislative committee on banks and banking that adoption of any one of the bills considered would lead to a "deplorable condition."

He said it would result in many of the 2,832,415 savings banks depositors withdrawing funds for investment elsewhere.

Sponsors of the measure said that it would encourage home owning and keep interest charges on a reasonable basis.

Pioneer New England Flier Named District Manager for New Air Line

Robert S. Fogg
Named District Manager for New Boston-New York Air Line

Boston's newest entrant into the airline business, Marine Airlines, today went into the business of attracting valuable local aviation talent to itself to send its prestige up a couple of flights.

Aviation circles today learned that Robert S. "Bob" Fogg, well-known New England flier, has been appointed district manager of the company here by James M. Eaton, president of the new airline. Around Aug. 1 Marine Airlines plans to inaugurate a high-speed amphibion service from New York to Boston on a 75-minute business-center-to-business-center schedule.

Mr. Fogg's immediate duties will be the supervision of the construction of the new Marine Airlines "seaport" on the Boston waterfront on the east end of Commonwealth Pier. Afterward he will arrange the local details of the opening of the air service and will be in charge of operations, traffic and promotion when the line is operating.

Colorful Career

To many New Englanders Mr. Fogg is perhaps best known for the summer seaplane service which he operated on Lake Winnepesaukee at the Wiers from 1923 until about 1932. He began the study of aeronautics in 1912 and his first craft was a Bleriot monoplane. He entered the army air service in 1917 and was an instructor of acrobatic flying in two Texas fields. After the Armistice he barnstormed in the Southwest.

Mr. Fogg began operating seaplanes in his Winnepesaukee service in 1923. He helped to found the Concord, N. H., airport, now one of the regular stopping points for the Boston-Burlington, Vt., air service. He designed and built other New England airports as well. At one time he was New Hampshire governor for the National Aeronautic Association. He has about 6000 flying hours to his credit and has carried 40,000 passengers without injury to either them or equipment, it is said.

Notable Achievement

One of Mr. Fogg's early notable exploits was the excellent rescue work during the Vermont flood of 1927. For two months during hazardous winter weather he delivered mail and supplies to stricken Vermont communities cut off from either wire or rail connections.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was the flight to Greenly Island, Newfoundland, in which were secured the first pictures of the plane Bremen, which made the first westward crossing of the Atlantic in April, 1928, and its three German fliers. In 1931 he landed and secured pictures of the Viking explosion disaster on Horse Island, Newfoundland. In 1933 he rushed pictures of the arrival of the Italian air squadron under Gen. Italo Balbo at Cartwright, Labrador.

In 1934 Mr. Fogg became a commercial pilot for Sanford Mills and last year organized the sales department of Inter-City Airlines, an aircraft service organization, until his new appointment.

Three Views of the Budget

Two counts of condemnation and one of approval were contained in first legislative reaction to the Governor's budget message today. Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline and Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall were outspoken in their criticism, while Senate President James G. Moran saw merit in the Governor's statements.

Said Speaker Saltonstall:

In my comment on the Governor's annual address to the Legislature earlier this month, I said that his words "shouted extravagance" and "whispered economy." His budget message proves the truth of my assertion.

He reiterates his suggestion for a commission to study expenditures, but at the same time demands more money than any other governor ever sought from current revenue. Clearly he is out of step with the times when he calls for new taxes.

The budget must be slashed materially. This can be done, I believe, without reducing wages. I will do my best to see that it is done.

Countered Senate President Moran:

While there is always a loud cry of complaint from the minority who will be directly affected by a new tax, it is imperative that some real relief be given to the owners of real estate.

The Governor's tax proposals merit most serious attention. They cannot be dismissed in haste. They incline toward what we need, namely a broadening of the tax base. Personally I think a tax on chain stores should also be considered.

An increased buget is to be regretted but the duty of caring for the unfortunate cannot be neglected. I am sure that the members of the Legislature will give conscientious and painstaking consideration to this important problem and an equitable budget and taxation program will result.

Concluded Representative Bowker:

It is quite a departure from the Governor's protestations of economy and careful spending contained in his annual message.

It seems that the state pay roll is overloaded in all regular departments at least 25 per cent. This accounts for the $1,000,000 increase in all department requirements.

How long will the people stand for this?

Intensity of Radio Signals Aids Weather Forecasting

New methods of weather forecasting in which the strength of radio signals is used as an indicator of temperature conditions in the middle atmosphere, were described last night at Harvard University by Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

A year ago, during experimental work in short wave broadcasting between Hartford and Blue Hill, it was found that ultra-high frequency radio signals sent from Massachusetts underwent variations in strength which almost matched changes in temperature between the surface and a height of 6500 feet. Since then such variations have been used by Ross A. Hull, radio operator, for rough weather forecasting.

Rising Signal Strength

"Rising signal strengths usually indicate the arrival of a warmer air mass aloft," Dr. Brooks disclosed. This arrival presages either rain or snow. Experiments with different wave lengths may later provide us with more exact information in this indirect manner."

But the new "radio-thermometer" is still "decidedly in the experimental stage," said Professor Brooks," though we are already using short wave broadcasts between Blue Hill and the Harvard station on Mt. Washington, N. H., as well as between other New England points for rough forecasting."

Three Dimensional Data

Harvard was a pioneer in emphasizing the need for three dimensional data upon which to base forecasts. Thus today finds all reliable prognostications based upon conditions not only throughout the length and breadth of America but high up into the atmosphere as well.

The importance of knowing about temperatures some distance above the general level of the ground led to the establishment of mountain stations almost as soon as the weather services were organized. While carrying on investigations of upper air conditions by means of kites at Blue Hill, Harvard also established the Mt. Washington and Pikes Peak stations.

Kite Stalls Train

Kite work proved particularly feasible for obtaining records of temperature, humidity, pressure and wind velocity until aviation began to develop. Then the danger of planes running afoul of kite wire was imminent—emphasized by one of the last flights attempted by Blue Hill observers. On this occasion the kite string, or wire, broke, and the weather men's property soared aloft—kite, string, trail, instruments and all. The next day they heard what finally happened when a Boston and Albany commuter's train limped into the South Station the next morning—more than an hour late. The engine had found the kite, the wire had become tangled in the wheels, and the train had been stopped as effectively as though the lights had been set against it.

"There seemed much to be gained from continuous records obtained at a height of more than a mile in a stormy region," said Dr. Brooks, and so after a period of disuse during the kite-flying time, "Mt. Washington Observatory was re-established in 1932. This is a Harvard Institution now operating with the effective co-operation of the United States Weather Bureau.

Rain or Snow

Reports are sent by 5-meter radio to Blue Hill three times daily, whence they are relayed to the Boston offices of the Weather Bureau for immediate use. We use these temperatures constantly in trying to figure out whether rain or snow will fall here, and usually expect snow when temepratures on Mt. Washington are below 15 degrees Fahrenheit and when a storm is approaching. Temperatures above 25 on Mt. Washington usually indicate rain.

"The establishment of other mountain stations will take place just as fast as Congress provides funds for the purpose. Reports of high temperatures from an airways station at 3000 feet above sea level in the southern Appalachians are definite assurance to airway forecasters that flying at moderate height will be free from ice and snow hazards.

Planes Aid Service

"Daily airplane ascents from 25 different points in the United States at regular intervals throughout the day provide Washington with data.

"More mountain stations, however, will afford a continuous record, for unlike the airplane station, it functions in foggy weather and during snowstorms as well as in good weather. It matters not to a mountain station whether ice is forming at the rate of a foot every two hours or the wind is booming by with a velocity of more than 100 miles an hour.

What's Going On in the Arts

Remarkable One Night Stand

THE Jooss European Ballet, on its first visit to Boston, received an ovation at the close of its performance of "The Green Table" at the Opera House on the evening of Jan. 22. Whether the cheers and stamps of approval were in sympathetic support of the vigorous anti-war propaganda of the piece or in recognition of the excellent workmanship that so ably sets it forth in choregraphic design, the enthusiasm was unmistakable and heartening, in the interest both of peace and of the dance. The audience, which was not so large as it should have been, in view of the brilliant reputation of this company, paid the tribute of rapt silence throughout the tensely moving passages when War which is Death stalks the land and relaxed only when the celebrated Gentlemen in Black resumed the places they had occupied at the beginning, around the green baize table. At the end, Kurt Jooss, the choregrapher and director, who is not dancing on this American tour, his musical collaborators, Fritz Cohen and John Colman, and the entire company were repeatedly called before the curtain.

As a dance drama that has something pertinent to the times to say and says it with dance movement that relies surprisingly little on pantomime, "The Green Table" is a truly remarkable composition. Without the slightest attempt at realism, the gruesome skirmishes of war are forcibly suggested in clearly defined dance design. The Dead March on the diagonal across the stage is a frieze of linked but sharply differentiated dancing figures. Mr. Jooss knows how to use space, how to create atmosphere. The faded green draperies of the ancient and honorable opera house melt away before the visions of his summoning.

"The Big City" is another choice composition, establishing the mood of metropolis, intimating in dance form innumerable phases of city life, and hanging it all on a slender, wistful little thread of story. The boy, Hans Zuellig, immediately commands attention. From the thrust of his chin to the extension of a leg, he maintains a continuous dance line. The girl, Noelle de Mosa, is a fainter feminine counterpart. Alexander Tansman, whose "Sonatine Transatlantique" was originally used for this ballet, has, it is reported, written a new score for it, and the original choregraphy has also been somewhat changed.

One thing that seemed at first astonishing was the absence of bravura in any of the dancing. A few casual entrechats by the men, leaps that were not spectacular; no fouettés or other tours de force by the young women. But remembering that Mr. Joos stems from the Laban school, that he it is who hopes to bridge the gap between ballet and modern dance—and in

At the Fine Arts

Harry Baur
In "Crime et Chatiment"

Curley's Budget for 1936 Boosted Up to $78,359,250; New Taxation Is Proposed

Governor Curley's $78,359,250 budget for 1936, totaling only $559,720 less than the 1931 expenditure record, today rested in the hands of Massachusetts legislators who are now preparing their arguments for and against the measure.

The budget recommendations, sent to the Legislature only a few hours before the midnight deadline yesterday, included a $9,196,540 bond issue for a state building program and a record-size budget for regular governmental expenditures of $69,162,710. The latter figure exceeds the previous record 1930 budget of $65,498,393 by $3,664,317. It also is greater by $7,077,152 than Governor Curley's 1935 regular budget.

$12,127,637 New Taxes

A prominent feature of the Governor's budget message was the recommendation of $12,127,637 in new taxes and revenue transfer as a means to drop the present budget-balancing state tax from $10,000,000 to $3,000,000. The state tax is established to meet any deficit in the final budget and falls almost entirely upon real estate, which the Governor hopes to relieve.

The new tax program includes:

10 per cent surtax on incomes	$3,000,000
2-cent tax on tobacco	2,500,000
40-cent tax on alcohol	500,000
1½ per cent increase in state's share of dog race betting receipts	250,000
Transfer excess liquor tax receipts to general fund	3,314,807
Additional liquor tax revenue for this year	1,600,000
Transfer military fund	469,185
55 tax on slot machines	250,000
Escheated estate fund	250,643
Unclaimed dividends	93,002
Total	$12,127,637

Excess Liquor Tax

The excess liquor tax receipts the Governor hopes to transfer to the general fund represent the amount left over from the state liquor taxes after the State paid its one-third share of old-age assistance costs. The Governor may have some difficulty in obtaining this transfer, as several legislators are behind a move to increase the State's share of old-age assistance costs from one third to one half this year.

The military fund, in which $469,185 is left, was established in 1919 to pay a $100 state bonus to veterans.

On most of these proposals for new taxes and transfers, the Governor has the legislators in a difficult position. Unless legislators approve all or most of the proposals, they must return to their communities admitting that they opposed a reduction of the state tax on cities and towns.

The increases in the Governor's budget include an additional $3,200,000 for the public works departments, $1,500,000 for new departmental expenditures, $1,400,000 for new employees needed as a result of the 48-hour law for institution workers, $650,000 for pay-roll step rate increases, $600,000 to help cities in old-age assistance, $250,000 for election expenses and $480,000 to provide for an additional number of mental disease patients. Some economies keep the total increase to approximately $7,000,000.

The Governor's bond-issue program includes the proposed construction:

Mental disease hospitals and employee quarters	$4,291,900
Hospital for Criminally Insane	1,750,000
New prison	1,500,000
State House addition	1,000,000
Rutland Sanitarium buildings	270,000
Lowell Textile laboratory	150,000
State Infirmary building	160,640
State College Library	39,000
New sewer beds	35,000
Total	$9,196,540

Building Program

Much of the building program was proposed last year only to go down to defeat when a Republican bloc, controlled by Representative Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, defeated the Governor's second bond issue late in the session.

Defending the bond issue against charges of excessive spending, the Governor pointed out that the needed program totaled $19,000,000, but admitted this expenditure was too burdensome at this time.

The new prison will enable the state commissioner of correction to practice to a greater extent the modern penological system of segregation of hardened criminals from the first offenders. The building for the criminally insane will further this segregation system, inasmuch as it would be possible to transfer nearly 1000 criminally insane from the correction department's state farm to the new building which will be operated under the mental diseases department.

Now Pays $80,000

The Governor declared the state now pays $80,000 annually for offices outside the State House. Amortization of the $1,000,000 bond issue needed for a State House wing would be only $50,000, he explained.

Governor Curley dwelt for some time on the need for new buildings in the mental diseases department. Considerable space in the message was also taken up by a discussion of the need for a lower state tax.

Booth Tarkington's Pictures

IT IS always a matter of interest just what pictures are likely to be purchased by a litterateur. Generally we find that the pictures have more of a subject than aesthetic interest. They relate to a theme or personality that has been associated with writing. The portraits lent from the collection of Booth Tarkington bear upon this very matter. They are on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Included are portrayals of John Milton, Sir Isaac Newton, Ben Jonson, Samuel Johnson, William Blackstone and Sir Brook Watson. Watson, Lord Mayor of London, is portrayed by John Singleton Copley—the subject of another picture by Copley in an adjoining room (permanent museum collection) in which Watson is depicted being attacked by a shark.

Mr. Tarkington has not been dominated too rigidly by the subject, for he has made a notable aggregate. Among these portraits are originals by Sir Thomas Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, George Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gilbert Stuart.

The museum has purchased a small canvas by the American master, Thomas Eakins (1844-1916). It is a sporting subject differing considerably from the personal portraits for which Thomas Eakins is better known. "Starting Out after Rail" depicts a small sailboat moving along the river tilted under the wind. It is painted with clarity and briskness.

That a painter of Eakins's ability should apply his talent to this specialized subject with which he was acquainted through experience is a special treat. The picture is a painting of observation; it contains no emotional overtones. D. A.

"Crime et Chatiment"

THE French film version of Dostoevsky's novel, "Crime and Punishment," is now on view at the Fine Arts, close on the heels of the Hollywood account. The debate is now open; but comparison is notoriously not criticism, and we shall not attempt to tell you which is the better production. What we can tell you though is that Pierre Blanchar precisely realizes Raskolnikoff and that Harry Baur is equally faithful to the character of the Inspector. These two make the play, which necessarily omits much of the material of the novel but which nevertheless expresses the mental rather than the melodramatic aspects of the plot. Sonia is played by Madeleine Ozeray, and Paulette Elambert has a small part. The photography is poor and the cutting has been botched, but the film remains a major item because of the treatment, and the acting of the two principals.

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Little Change in French Stand Seen in Fall of Laval Cabinet; Work of League Is Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 23 — Mme. Charlotte Muret, speaking at the Foreign Affairs School of Politics conducted by the Messachusetts League of Women Voters yesterday, said, "The Laval Government may fall within a few days, though that is not to be hoped for." This morning newspaper headlines announce the Laval Cabinet's collapse.

American-born, Madame Muret, now lecturer on contemporary European history at Barnard College, is the wife of an editor of the famous Journal des Débats, and is acquainted with most of the leading statesmen of continental Europe.

Introduced by Mrs. True Worthy White, chairman at the morning session of the school now in progress at Radcliffe College, she said: "If the Laval Government should fall, it should be remembered that probably a radical, socialistic government will, at least at the beginning, be more inclined to support the League and England. But, on the other hand, war with Italy would be extremely unpopular in France.

"Anyone who succeeds Laval will have to reckon with the unpopularity of such a war. France will be like the woman who sees her husband and her father come to grips and doesn't know whom to defend."

Positions Reversed

Madame Muret discussed the reversed positions of France and England with regard to supporting the League, pointing out that since the creation of the League, France had been its warm supporter and an advocate of collective security, sponsoring many projects for increasing the power of the League, including the Geneva Protocol and the Tardieu plan, whereas England, on the contrary, had consistently refused to adopt any of those measures and had kept herself aloof from foreign commitments.

Now, the position is reversed, with England urging strict measures against Italy, and France desiring a policy of moderation, she explained. This, she said, has brought about France's unsympathetic policy of standing between two sides, rendered extremely difficult through the vital necessity of maintaining the friendship of both England and Italy.

Praises Laval Stand

Madame Muret expressed the hope of a settlement within the framework of the League of Nations. The policy of middle way which Laval followed, she said, was in her opinion the desired policy of the French nation. Of Mussolini's undertaking in Ethiopia, she stated, "The great difficulty of being a dictator is that you just can't afford to change your mind You are done for the minute you admit you have been wrong."

Characterizing the League of Nations as an inescapable necessity, the first of the morning speakers, Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University, said, "It is silly for people to say the League has been discredited because Mussolini proceeded to carry on this war in Abyssinia. That very procedure shows the necessity for the League.

Benefits of League

"The existence of the League has produced this very great effect—that the governments organized within the League have registered their violent disapproval of this procedure. That did not happen in 1908 when Austria-Hungary seized Bosnia and Hercegovina. Then there was no registering of world anger except in the most secret diplomatic documents, which have no significance.

"From an old policy of letting nature take its course," he declared, "and believing nature to be right, we have come to distrust nature." Dealing with the subject of the new concept of balance of power in Europe, he said, "Even if we do not accept the fact that there is a balance of power game within the League, we have to admit that there is a balance of power game around the League, and if you think in terms of balancing one power against another you must include the whole world.

World Problem

"You cannot think of Europe without linking it up with balance of power in the Pacific, and in Asia, and in the rest of the world. You can't leave things to nature. Human beings have to exert themselves and interfere with nature.

They have to restrain it, alter it, they have to superimpose their own spiritual conceptions, and I propose the League of Nations is the most imposing outcome of this idea that we have to exert ourselves in order to cope with an untractable nature. As Stresemann put it, the fact that a certain objective meets with a great many obstacles is no conclusive argument against the pursuit of that objective."

What Are Ethiopians

The question whether Ethiopians are Negroes or not was answered by Prof. Carleton S. Coon, of Harvard third speaker at the morning session, who described several of the various sections of Abyssinia, and explained that the average Ethiopian is from one eighth to one quarter Negroid, the rest white.

"There is much misunderstanding in this country," he stated, "particularly among American Negroes who seem to think the Ethiopians are close brethren. They are not. The Ethiopians consider themselves white. The amount of Negro blood varies from tribe to tribe, and the more aristocratic the family usually the larger the percentage of Negro blood, because of the possession of slaves.

"He pointed out that there were many differences in language and religion from region to region, and tribe to tribe, and gave interesting observations made during his own travels in Africa. The caste system among the Guraghes, for example, he pointed out, was the cause of so much dirt in Africa, because one of the things the Guraghee slave won't do is to dispose of garbage, because he is so sensitive he "can't bear to touch it." He added, "Haile Selassie's mother was a Guraghe, but if you mention that on the streets of Adowa you will be shown to the nearest exit. They are quite white, and that is probably where the Emperor gets his bargaining instinct."

Italo-Ethiopian Situation

Dr. Carlo M. Flumiani, Italian economist and journalist, and Willis N. Huggins, representative of the Ethiopian Minister to the Court of St. James's, discussed the expansion of Italian policy and Ethiopia's struggle, respectively, at the afternoon session, and the evening speaker was Leland Stowe, Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune and president of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Journalistic Achievements in 1930.

England, forced upon the defensive, said Mr. Stowe, is still struggling with a basic economic crisis at home and has been thrust into the key position in a great international political crisis at the same time.

"The Ethiopian conflict," he said, "has demonstrated this, that the future safety of Europe depends in large measure upon her initiative. More than ever Britain's role in world affairs has become that of stabilizer, yet for this role her physical strength has been diminished although her moral authority remains intact."

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Show World Put in Book By Circus Press Agent

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP) —Dexter Fellows, dean of press agents, has completed a book that tells all about it.

Mr. Fellows, who represents the Ringling Brothers Circus in the summer time, spends his winters at his home here.

The manuscript now ready for the publishers contains reminiscences of an interesting life spent in all quarters of the world.

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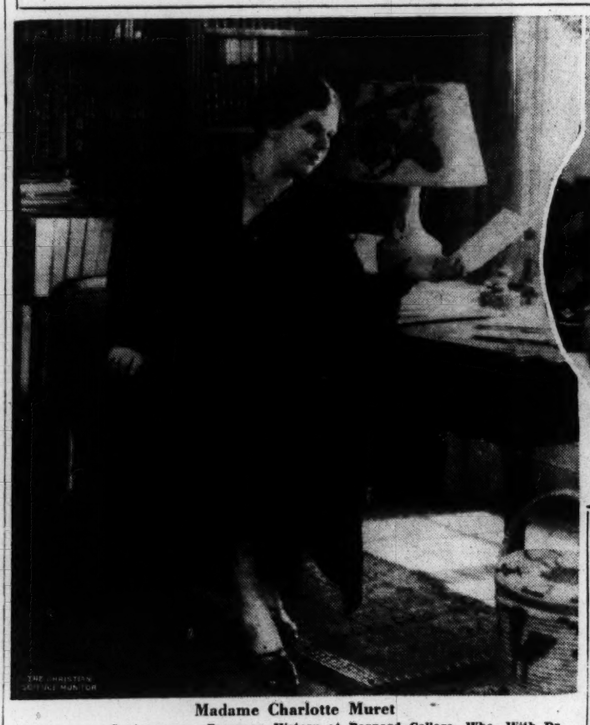
The French and Italian Views



Madame Charlotte Muret
Lecturer on Contemporary European History at Barnard College, Who, With Dr. Flumiana, Addressed the School of Politics at Radcliffe College Yesterday

Dr. Carlo M. Flumiana
Italian Journalist and Economist

Springfield Man Denounces Ward Politics in High Office; Declares Curley Culpable

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP) —The Rev. David Nelson Beach, pastor of the First Congregational Church here, last night continued his wordy warfare with Gov. James M. Curley, which began Sunday when the minister attacked the Governor in his sermon. Replying to Governor Curley's charge that the minister's "words desecrated the Sabbath and the building dedicated to the word of God," the Rev. Mr. Beach defended his right to speak on politics from the pulpit, citing as precedent the similar action by many New England preachers in the past.

He said, in part:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Revolutionary War, which the Governor praised so highly, could not have been brought to success without politics being preached in the churches.

"It is laughable for the Governor to accuse me of being a disciple of the old divine right school of thought. My ancestors came here nearly three centuries ago precisely because they did not believe in the divine right of the King. I am of the same opinion still. And I do not believe in the divine right of Governors, or that a Curley can do no wrong.

"I was a neighbor of Governor Curley for five years before coming to Springfield. I sympathized with him during his wife's long illness and in her death. I admire his many gifts, his energy and his acumen. When he came to the State House a year ago I was among the thousands who hoped that the responsibilities and great traditions of his high office would lead him to forego the methods which had marred his earlier record.

"It is tragic to bring the rapacity of ward politics to such an office. I hope that the popular disgust at recent events will lead the Governor to reform his ways. If he does not, his epitaph will be that, like the Bourbons, 'He learned nothing and forgot nothing.'"

Up and Down Beacon Hill

'Emergency' Taxes

Governor Curley's 1936 budget of $78,359,250, including a $9,196,540 bond issue, not only reaches almost record size, but establishes one salient fact, that emergency taxes tend to become permanent.

When the Governor asked for a 10 per cent surtax on incomes to balance the 1935 budget, he proposed it as a one-year measure. However, the Chief Executive figures on continuation of this emergency tax to help, with other new taxes, make both ends meet this year.

Expenditures Mount

This new tax provides $3,000,000 additional revenue. With state expenditures mounting rapidly under the 48-hour law for state institution employees, which necessitated the hiring of 2500 additional employees at $1,400,000 a year salary, and under amortization of the $13,000,000 bond issue, there seems little hope that it will soon be eliminated.

Further proving that yesterday's emergencies become today's necessities, consider the gasoline tax. The state tax now stands at 3 cents, 1 cent of which is an emergency tax. Yet it has been continued year after year, and in 1936 Governor Curley is banking on it again.

Few persons are optimistic enough to think that either the surtax on incomes or the extra cent tax on gasoline will be eliminated this year, in the face of the tremendous budget which now is resting in the laps of the Massachusetts legislators.

State Tax on Towns

There is one portion of the budget which appears certain of considerable support, that is the recommended substitution of new taxes as a means to reduce sharply the state tax on cities and towns. This tax has averaged $10,000,000 annually since 1925. Used to balance the state budget, this state tax falls directly upon real estate, now greatly overburdened. Under the Governor's tax substitution plan, the state tax would be reduced to $3,000,000, a drop of $7,000,000 from last year's figure.

It is problematical, however, whether all the substitute taxes recommended by the Governor will be approved by the legislature. Special interests, including those operating dog races and vending machine companies, are certain to struggle hard before giving up the fight.

* * *

Lodge vs. Weeks

The Henry Cabot Lodge-Sinclair Weeks battle for the Republican nomination as United States Senator is expected to be a feature of the G. O. P. state convention, the date and place for which may be decided by the Republican State Committee on Jan. 30.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Weeks, former mayor of Newton, can muster a smart group about him, with power enough to make the going rough at the convention. This group, unless counteracted by a Lodge group just as clever, may swing the convention toward Mr. Weeks, no matter how hard Representative Lodge is working now to round up support among prospective convention delegates.

Yet the Lodge group considers it can bring forth men with sufficient knowledge of convention tactics to prevent the Weeks crowd from turning the tables unexpectedly.

Convention Is Different

Many onlookers believe Representative Lodge can defeat the former Newton Mayor in a primary fight, but they are not so certain of the convention. Inasmuch as the Beverly Representative has indicated privately that he would abide by the decision of the convention, some observers say he may lose his chance for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

Yet, if the convention delegates turn against Representative Lodge, despite his assurance that everything is now in his favor, he might very easily become convinced that "skullduggery" ruled the pre-primary conclave, just as Governor Curley charged the first Democratic pre-primary was ruled in 1934. So convinced, Mr. Lodge might enter the primaries regardless and capitalize on his vote-getting strength.

Another Curley Rival

Democratic candidates for Senator Marcus A. Coolidge's Washington "toga" now number two. The first candidate is Governor Curley. William Donahue, a Boston lawyer who obtained only 31,474 votes in a 1934 campaign against Senator Walsh who polled 270,242, is the second contestant.

Mr. Donahue, who is running on an anti-Roosevelt platform, served one term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Evidently he will base his hopes on the fact that Massachusetts seems to be definitely anti-Roosevelt at this stage of the 1936 campaign. The Literary Digest poll shows the New Deal as extremely unpopular in this State, particularly around Boston, where 4751 voted "yes" and 20,404 voted "no" on the question, "Do you now approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt 'New Deal' to date?"

Few politicians, however, concede Mr. Donahue any chance of success against Governor Curley or Senator Coolidge, if the latter decides to seek re-election.

Edgar M. Mills

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VI"**	Pedro Via and his tango orchestra	"Flash Gordon"	Hits and Encores: shopping talks interspersed with recordings
5:15	"The Singing Lady".	'The Birth of a Song": drama	Carl Moore's Orch. "Jack Armstrong".	
5:30	Little Orphan Annie		Dick Tracy, sketch	
5:45				
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	Patti Chapin; or.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; music	Popular vocal	News of Youth
6:30	News; features	"Salute" program.	"Musicalities"	Report; Hall's Or.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Truth Barlow	Musical Moments.	Hawaiian music
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy".	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Nine to Five"	"Popeye" sketch	Musical program	'Irish Echoes'; vocal, instrumental.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Studio chorus	Kate Smith; orch.	Mal Hallet's Or.
7:45	Quartet; soloist	Musical Varieties	Boake Carter, news	
8:00	**Music Is My Hobby**	**Vallee Varieties:**	"Harv. & Esther";	**Museum speaker**
8:15	**NBC String Symphony Orch., Frank Black, cond.; solos.**	**Lawr. Stallings; Paul Lukas; Peggy Conklin**	soloists; orchestra Community Fund. Mexican music	Organ recital. **Little Symphony Orchestra concert**
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Death Valley Days: dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; players; skits; orchestra	Casa Loma Orch.; Walter O'Keefe. Phil Cook, 'Just Another Amateur'	Martin's Orch. "Horse Sense". "Listen to This". News Service.
9:15				
9:30	America's Town Meeting: "The Townsend			
9:45				
10:00	**Plan"; Dr. Townsend;**	**Bing Crosby; Jimmy Dorsey's Or.; B. Burns; Percy Grainger; J. Brown**	Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orchestra **Dramatized news.** Spotlight Revue.	**Address, Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago** Davis's Orchestra. Lyric Trio
10:15	**Emanuel Celler**			
10:30	Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloist			
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Guy Lombardo & his orchestra.
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	Talkie preview	Martin's Orch.	
11:30	Ben Bernie and his dance orchestra	Joe Reichman and his orchestra	Jan Garber's Or. Anson Weeks's Or.	Perley Stevens & his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Dear Columbia"; readings of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), The Magic of Speech.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Congress Speaks": Washington program.
6:45 WAAB (WABC), Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:45 WEEI, New Hampshire Winter Sports Forecast.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Eleanor Powell; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdin's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), "College Prom": James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orch.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), String Sinfonia, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00 WNAC (WABC), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Old-Age Pensions," Reps. Joseph P. Monaghan and John S. McCroarty.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), "The Other Americas": speaker; Edward Tomlinson; soloist; orch.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), "Jazz Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Farm Plan Giving Equal Benefits To All Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—An appeal for farmers throughout the nation to co-operate in formulating an agricultural program and to disregard "all attempts to create sectional animosity" was made here last night by George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, in his yearly report prepared for the annual joint meeting of the State's major agricultural organizations.

"Too often," Mr. Putnam asserted, "do we hear the remark that this or that proposal is all for the benefit of one group or one section." And too often, he added, "this is the stock in trade of politicians and misinformed would-be farm leaders."

Applicable to All

To Mr. Putnam "agriculture is a national industry and we must have a program that is broad enough to afford a reasonable opportunity to those engaged in all the varied types of agricultural production, no matter in what part of the country they may happen to reside. Any program that falls short of this is, in the long run, doomed to failure."

The farm leader asked for a similar tolerance with respect to the reciprocal trade agreement recently negotiated between the United States and Canada.

Instead of continuing to criticize the treaty hastily as some have done, calling it a detriment to northeastern farmers, it was urged that "we study the effects of the Canadian and other treaties in actual operation for a while . . . since the economic effects of our acts travel in such devious and slow ways that we cannot know their effects by instantaneous intuition."

International Trade

Declaring that with the farmer lies the solution of the problem of choked international trade, which resulted from high tariff walls built up after the World War, Mr. Putnam said the situation can be cured by either of two methods.

"We can open the avenues of international trade again or we can build a tariff wall so high as to further limit trade with other nations and apply further and far more drastic control measures as a means of bringing about equitable price relationship for agricultural products."

Peasant Farmers

Of the farm picture at home, Mr. Putnam sensed a danger of peasant farming growing up in America because of the increasing number of farmers who are losing control of their property through mortgages to a limited class of creditors. "We need not look beyond the borders of our own state," he pointed out, "to satisfy ourselves of the gradual trend in the wrong direction regarding mortgage indebtedness."

In the Supreme Court's recent decision invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act it was noted as significant that the opinion of the justices was not unanimous. The law itself, described as "in principle a necessary part of our price stabilization program," was held to have been partially responsible for placing agriculture "well on the way to normal prosperity again."

Cites Farm Gains

As evidence of this improved condition in farmers' income and purchasing power, upon which Mr. Putnam believes national welfare depends, he cited figures showing that the farmers' dollar has gained in value from 55 to 89 cents and that farm income rose from five billion in 1933 to eight billion at the end of the fiscal year.

But, despite these encouraging signs, deep concern, because of "what has happened during the present month," was expressed for the future, not only regarding the farmer's economic status, but that of the whole nation.

Mr. Putnam stressed the need in framing future policies of directing work toward upholding "the right of the American farmers to be given machinery by which they can adjust supply and demand by legal means with something like the same effectiveness with which American industry adjusts supply and demand," and the right "of the American farmer to receive for his products prices which will give him average purchasing power equal to that he had in 1909-1914."

Local Problems

Included among objectives for which farmers and agricultural organizations in New Hampshire must strive for during the coming year were: lifting of the tax burden from rural real estate owners; more efficient methods of distribution between producer and consumer; police protection for small communities comparable to that provided in urban centers, and additional financial support for rural roads from gasoline tax revenue and motor vehicle fees.

As a tribute to his ability to carry on this work, Mr. Putnam, "Uncle George" to his friends, was elected president of the state federation for the twentieth time.

Whitin Strikers Attack Loaded Cars

NORTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—Violence flared in the strike at the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company here this morning, the first serious outbreak since the walkout of 1000 workers took place more than a week ago. Cloth valued at $15,000 was thrown from railroad cars despite the efforts of railroad and town police.

A call for state troopers was sent out by Police Chief Albert Cullen of this town but he was informed permission of Governor Curley would have to be obtained before they could move in.

Overseers, who had been loading two railroad cars, were barricaded in the storehouse, with the doors locked, at noon awaiting police intervention.

Termites Underground

Termites live underground, but reach the wood parts of a house by building mud runways up the masonry walls.

'One-Way Windshields' Take The Glare Out of Motoring; It's All in Polarized Light

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—An automobile with one-way headlights and a one-way windshield, which the driver can see through perfectly but which screens his eyes from polarized lights coming toward him, has been equipped here by Robert Sparks, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Sparks uses materials recently invented by several persons and firms, which polarize light, or cause its rays to vibrate all in the same plane. These materials are "one-way" glass in the sense that they can be set to darken polarized light coming toward them, while permitting perfect vision to a person behind them, by light of his own polarized rays.

Polarized Light

The peculiar "one-way" nature of polarized light has been known and used industrially for many years. But it has been made with nicol prisms, too rare and expensive for the mass production and costs needed for auto headlights.

Today there are two of these new polarizing materials on the market, Mr. Sparks says, and a third under laboratory trial here.

One material is made of several layers of glass set into a slanting windshield. Another is an invention of Edwin H. Land of Boston, a substance composed of countless, minute rodlike crystals. The third, still in the laboratory, Mr. Sparks says, is a type of fine-lined glass under investigation by W. S. Payne of the engineering department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company here.

Like Keyhole and Key

Popularized glass works with light like a keyhole for a key. Turn the key crosswise and you cannot insert it in the keyhole. Polarized light, in one plane, will pass wholly through polarizing glass. At right angles to that plane it will hardly pass through at all.

Mr. Sparks' windshield is built of glass plane polarized at 45 degrees. Figuratively this is like looking out through the slot of a keyhole cut like a slash, running from the upper windshield corner on the driver's side to the lower corner on the opposite side.

Two cars thus equipped, approaching each other, would present polarizing windshield slots set at right angles to each other. Thus, polarized light from either car would not pass to any extent through the windshield of the car it was approaching, provided the headlights gave beams polarized in the same planes as their own cars.

Polarizing the headlights to agree with the windshield is done easily by using on the lights the same glass, or same material the windshield is made of.

A polarizing windshield will admit ordinary light the same as other glass.

But it will cut out most of the light and all the glare from an approaching car's headlights, if polarized. Polarized headlights, Mr. Sparks says, will require two or more times present candlepower.

Iroquois 'Colchester Jar' Exhibited As University of Vermont Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—An Iroquois Indian pottery jar, said to be one of the finest pieces ever found in New England, is being shown in the special display case in the hall of the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont. A card describing the jar states that it was made by a squaw of the Iroquois Indians who once lived in a territory approximating the present New York State. The jar, it is surmised, may have been left behind by Iroquois on a hunting trip in Vermont. It was found in Colchester in 1825.

Fashioned of dark red-brown materials, the jar was made like other Indian pottery of the northeastern section of North America, from a paste of clay mixed with fine bits of quartz, feldspar, mica, and other minerals. Such vessels were built up of coils of the coarse paste and then coated with a finer clay inside and out, to give them a smooth surface. It is decorated with various geometrical designs, such as circles, lines and triangles, indented in the surface clay. The pottery was finished by a firing process.

The Colchester Jar was chosen to represent the contents of the archeology room. Each room in turn is contributing a particularly choice specimen to this exhibit, a regular feature at the museum, which makes use of the single case in the entrance hall. The contents are changed weekly.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with lowest temperature 6 to 10 degrees below zero tonight; Friday fair, continued cold, slowly rising temperature Saturday; fresh to strong westerly winds.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Maine: Fair with a cold wave and probably light snow in the north portion tonight; Friday fair; colder in the east and north portion; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder and probably snow flurries in the north portion tonight; Friday fair and continued cold; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Connecticut: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Friday; slowly rising temperature Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Westerly gales diminishing tonight; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	12	Minneapolis	-28	-30
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	-18	-16	New York	-2	-2
Denver	38	36	Norfolk	10	10
Helena	40	40	Philadelphia	0	-2
Jacksonville	44	44	St. Louis	-8	-10
Kansas City	-8	-8	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	58	56	Washington	4	0
Miami	52	50			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 23.
B—Minimum, Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:43 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Friday, 10:57 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

Connecticut State Institution Heads To Buy Prison Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23—By mutual agreement, heads of the various state institutions in Connecticut will help Warden Charles S. Reed keep his charges at the Connecticut State Prison occupied. They have told the warden they will buy the goods the prisoners make instead of purchasing them elsewhere.

The prison once made shirts. The Hawes-Cooper Act stopped that, barring the prison-made goods from interstate commerce. Warden Reed has sought ceaselessly for new occupations for his men.

"You can't" says the warden, "lock a man up like a wild beast and expect him to go out a better man than when he came in."

The warden got the Legislature to buy a farm. He put his most trustworthy prisoners there and they supply the prison with all its vegetables and dairy products. He set up a tailor shop to work on prison clothes, started a school, got money again from the Legislature and put some men to work improving the prison buildings. The prison took over the manufacture of highway signs and culvert tiles for the highway department. Still there are idle men.

In a recent gathering of institution heads the situation came up. A committee was named to work out details of a plan to buy prison goods. The warden will supply a list of what his men can make. The institutions, such as the other penal institutions, hospitals and veterans' homes, will draw up lists of what they need.

SUNDAY
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LAURITZ MELCHIOR TENOR
WEAF—10-11 P. M., E. S. T.
NBC Nation-wide Network

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

On to Timbuctoo

The City That Was Only a Name to Europeans

AFRICA is so much in the news today that readers are getting to know more about it than ever before. It is amusing to recall that, a century or more ago, many people thought that the continent of Africa was of little importance.

Nowadays, one shares the feelings of the 12-year-old French boy who, on being told by his teacher that "the center of Africa is neither enough known nor sufficiently interesting to be mentioned here," decided promptly that Africa would be his goal.

The boy was René Caillié, who lived in the village of Mauzé, Poitou, France, more than 100 years ago. With his quick responsiveness to the promise of adventure, it is not astonishing that his name is one that is linked with those of other daring men who penetrated the interior of Africa while it still merited the designation of "The Dark Continent."

Unexpected News

Caillié, through his persistence, endurance and resourcefulness, became the first European in modern times to accomplish the journey to Timbuctoo, safely and to return to tell about that ancient city of western Africa whose splendor was at its height in the early years of the sixteenth century.

To astonished European countries, Caillié brought back news that the African city which they still thought of as a wealthy and impressive metropolis had declined from its greatness and was then "a bulk of awkwardly built houses made of earth. In all directions vast deserts of sand stretched to the horizon."

Caillies adventures in reaching Timbuctoo make an arresting tale. Caillié was an orphan who lived with his uncle, Barthelemy the shoemaker; his absorbing interest in school was geography. On the evening after his teacher had dismissed the subject of Africa so nonchalantly in class, he borrowed books from which he could get some information about that continent.

At a Cobbler's Bench

Four years later, when he left school to mend boots in his uncle's tiny shop, his interest in Africa was awakened again by an article he read entitled "Mysterious Timbuctoo." The next morning, he amazed his uncle by the announcement:

"Uncle, I am going to Timbuctoo."

So Caillié left the village. Having walked to Rochefort, the nearest big harbor, he engaged himself as a servant on a ship which landed him on the coast of Senegal, West Africa. There he heard much talk of the English expedition organized by Major Gray to search for Mungo Park, a Scotsman who had disappeared after having discovered a part of Nigeria. The expedition was getting ready to start from Gambia.

"Gambia?" thought Caillié, "it is only 250 miles from here, I must catch them up."

He hurried to the harbor and finding that no ship was sailing south, he covered the distance by foot across the dried-up sands: then, in reaching Gambia, he heard that the expedition had gone.

Some time passed by. Caillié was in Senegal again earning his bread and elaborating plan after plan when he met a messenger from Major Gray's expedition; his people had been captured by the natives, he was to take back a ransom for them.

"May I join you?" inquired the Frenchman.

"You certainly may," answered the Englishman delighted.

A Goal Postponed

On they went. The first days unfolded like a fairy tale. The country was green and rich. The Negro kings were bright fellows. Then came the desert and indescribable difficulties. After a month they reached Major Gray, but in spite of the ransom the expedition was obliged to fall back.

It was many years later, after many unsuccessful attempts to reach his goal, that Caillié at last started on the journey which brought him to Timbuctoo.

He decided to join a caravan of merchants and, disguised as a poor Arab, to cross the region forbidden to Europeans. The caravan left Kakondy in April, 1827. The first days were delightful; the caravan passed through cultivated regions, they enjoyed meals under beautiful trees and calm nights on the grass.

Village succeeded village. Caillié took advantage of halts to wander a little way off and make notes. After several weeks the caravan reached an endless stretch of sand and one June day gave him an immense joy: the Niger River shone before his eyes, its wide, quiet expanse glided along shimmering in the sun. He was face to face with the mysterious waters whose course European scholars were so anxious to hear about. Now he knew that the river cut the huge wide space on the maps of Africa into two parts.

Difficult Journey

That caravan went no farther. Caillié had to wait for another, and the other soon appeared. As they left, the rainy season came round: to walk barefooted on stones, to sleep on damp leaves, to feed on a few pistachios, such were the new conditions of life. Caillié carried an umbrella with him, however, but this umbrella terrified the natives so much that he could not use it.

The march continued with alternate difficulties and successes. Caillié now belonged to a file of caravans increasing in number at each village; they counted 600 people when they reached Djenne, a big town called The Pearl of Nigeria.

In order to give their entry due solemnity everybody insisted on Caillié leading the way with his umbrella opened. This strange idea brought him the greatest advantage he could expect in his situation. A rich man of the city was so impressed by the extraordinary sight that he offered to accept the umbrella in exchange for a free passage on a cargo boat going down the Niger to Timbuctoo.

And thus it was that René Caillié entered Timbuctoo in the dark of the night on April 20, 1828. But a tremendous disappointment awaited him.

"The view of Timbuctoo," he wrote "does not correspond at all to what I thought it would be. I had fancied a wealthy, grand looking city, and I find myself before a bulk of awkwardly built houses made of earth. In all directions vast deserts of sand stretched to the horizon."

Loitering about the torpid and sweltering town, recalling the brilliant past of the Queen of the Desert whose history he knew so well, Caillié saw nothing that hinted of the city's impressive past.

After a fortnight of thinking and investigating, he left.

Again he joined a caravan. This was a real moving city with 400 men, 1400 overloaded camels, and, a host of women and children. They traveled by night and rested by day.

It was as a ragged tramp that he appeared months later, at night, at the home of the French Consul in Tangier. Monsieur Delaporte, the consul, came to look at him and great was his surprise to hear the ragged tramp speak to him in perfect French. This consul was a great friend of explorers.

Indeed René Caillié had not discovered the ingots of the golden river, nor had he seen a glorious city at the end of all his dreams. Poor he had gone, poorer he came back. But having sought for nothing but the happiness of serving, he had won his prize.

A Painting by Gustav Fjaestad. Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio

Winter – Snow, Newly Fallen

SOFTLY, silently fell the snow all night, covering the ground with a deep, thick blanket. It covered the branches of the fir trees until only their dark edges showed under their weight of white snow. It bent the branches down almost to the ground. The snow had stopped falling when morning came, and there was no wind. All was very still. Then something moved under the overladen branches. Still there was no sound, but a small, dark creature went floundering through the snow, leaving the imprints of its efforts behind it in the newly fallen blanket of silence. A dweller of the woods seeking an early breakfast!

How Janet Found Herself

WHEN Janet left school there was extreme uncertainty among the various members of her family as to what she would do.

Janet was of the light-hearted type. She had been popular at school for the simple reason that she offended nobody and offered competition to nobody.

Nobody was afraid that Janet would push herself forward, because Janet never wanted to push. She was perfectly content to be what she called "normal," and to leave it at that, because it was easy.

Janet's father would like to have sent her to college, but family finances would not run to it, besides Janet herself was not enthusiastic. Therefore it happened that, when the end of her last school term arrived, the various members of her family wondered just exactly what was going to happen.

Janet was quite as mystified as everybody else. She was firmly convinced that she did not want to take up stenography, because that would mean sitting all day in an office. She was equally convinced that she did not want to undertake work in connection with any of the social services. Neither did she want intellectual work—she said it was beyond her. She was not artistic, not, that is, in any commercial way. There seemed to be a complete hold up.

How About a Tea Shop?

Then, one day, Janet herself had an idea. She said that she was going to run a tea shop. Nobody knows to this moment what made her think of it, and nobody knows what would have come of her idea had she been allowed to pursue it in her own way, because Janet's way would have been one of abysmal ignorance.

She knew nothing of household management, and less than nothing of business management. She said, however, that she could make a shop look pretty—she was sure about that—and that any girl could make cakes and scones, and put cups on tables, and see that people were fed. Fortunately, at the crucial moment she fell in with a woman who, possessed of a good deal of experience and a small capital, was in need of a young partner and so took her in tow.

Janet was one of the fortunate ones. Hundreds of girls, exactly like her, fail to find the right friend at the right moment, and months, sometimes years of difficulty, which too often end in defeat, are the harrowing result.

Important Questions

The young woman who is contemplating the opening of a tea shop—or, with greater ambition, the opening of a small restaurant—should be able to give a decisively affirmative answer to certain questions before she takes so much as the first practical step.

She should ask herself whether she is possessed of sufficient capital not merely to cover all initial expenses, including the installation of fixtures and any possible legal costs —which are sometimes heavy—but to cover for at least a year the initial stages of a young and struggling business.

She should ask herself whether she is physically capable of extensive hours spent mostly on her feet and in temperatures only realized by those who have had to stand over cooking stoves during the heat of a really hot summer.

She should ask herself, too, whether she is prepared to relinquish, without rebellion, all spare time and almost all holidays during the first years of her enterprise.

Having found herself able to give an unqualified "Yes" to all these searching questions, she may feel safe to go ahead, and her first step will be to make arrangements for her own training both in cooking and in cafe management. Cooking may always be learned at regular schools, and such schools are to be found in most centers of population. They do not always offer, however, the most advantageous form of training, because they are apt to be one-sided.

A better plan, wherever possible, is to find a place in a well run cafe where pupils are accepted for training, and there to get as wide an experience as possible in cooking, waiting, ordering, bookkeeping and the like, because the woman who, in later years, is the most successful manager of a business, is the woman who is able, at a moment's notice, to demonstrate to subordinates exactly how everything should be done, from the delicate handling of accounts to the washing of forks.

Setting Up in Business

Into the life of the young woman who runs a tea shop, and runs it successfully, creep things that are well worth while: comradeship in adventure; the keeping of a hard-worked staff in a perpetual state of loyalty and good-temper; the art of the handling of customers; the knowledge of how to exchange a dish which is not appreciated with the same air of courtesy with which it was served in the first instance; the presentation of an air of kindliness and concern for all who come within the doors—be they customers or commercial travelers, personal friends or just other young people looking for a job.

My young friend Janet has learned a lot. She has told me about it.

PHYLLIS LOVELL

[These articles, describing the background and information necessary for anyone who looks forward to a career in certain specific fields, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

Rocket and Two Rabbits

A Tale of Their Adventures and Escapades

THE train drew into Plymouth Station, England, and a small wooden crate was lifted out. Inside, a black and white English setter puppy wriggled wildly. He had come all the way from Hertfordshire, crossed London and here he was in Devon, and he had had enough of traveling.

While his new master and mistress looked on, a porter removed the nails from his crate, but the puppy thought he was too slow and, throwing all his weight (he was five months old and a fair size), against the supports, he broke one, fell headfirst onto the platform and before anyone could stop him, bolted out of the station. The master dashed after him and the mistress settled up with the porter and then followed, wondering if this was the last they would see of the new puppy.

Presently she caught sight of the master leading him panting and tugging at his leash. He had dashed into a small shop where a large basin of milk was standing on the counter just within his reach when he stood on his hind legs, and he had just lapped up the last drop when the master caught him.

So Rocket shot into Devon but his later career was not marked by any violence. He settled down quickly and grew from a leggy speckled puppy into a handsome dog, friendly and gentle.

Dutch Bunny

The great interest of Rocket's life was to come when the small son of the house was given a tiny black and white Dutch rabbit Rocket would go and stand by the hour before the little rabbit's hutch and gaze at it and, in this way, the rabbit became perfectly used to him and quite fearless. When the rabbit grew a little bigger he was let out in the garden to run about and Rocket would walk gently beside him or lie down quite close to the little thing.

When Bunny got tired he would run between the setter's outstretched forepaws and cuddle close to his silky chest and go to sleep in perfect security.

As Dutch Bunny was given more and more freedom he developed a rather adventurous disposition and the garden seemed narrow to him. Open fields with big trees and patches of gorse looked attractive. Daily and unseen he made a tunnel near the fence at the back of a big herbaceous border and finally one day he disappeared. The tunnel was discovered, but no Bunny, and everyone except Rocket had got used to the idea that Bunny had gone back to the wild. Rocket was always looking for his little friend and at last his patience was rewarded. He was out with the little boy, who was still in baby-carriage days, and was being wheeled by his nurse over the common near the house. Rocket ranged around them and suddenly disappeared into some thick gorse bushes. Presently he came out, ran up to the nurse, ran back into the gorse bush, stopped, looked back and seemed to be asking for something.

Flemish Giant

They followed him to see what he wanted and there, nibbling the short turf between the gorse bushes was Dutch Bunny! He was brought back triumphantly in the baby carriage and settled down to ordinary life again for a time. The hole he had made was filled up and the fence strengthened, but Bunny got out once more and this time Rocket did not find him, but on the very morning when a move to a new house was being made, Bunny was seen sitting calmly in the midst of chairs, tables, etc. on the lawn, Rocket jumping ecstatically around.

So Bunny moved to the new home with the family and spent many happy free days there, his great joy being to run and meet the mistress when she went out to feed the chickens, play around her feet and try to bite the buttons off her shoes.

Rocket's next rabbit friend was very different from lively little black and white Dutch Bunny. A pretty gray rabbit took the little boy's fancy and though warned that it would grow very big, he still decided to have it. It certainly did grow big, worthy of its name of Flemish Giant.

A ponderous rabbit with lop ears and a haughty expression and a way of folding its front paws under its chest and sinking its head between its shoulders with an air of aloofness which was very daunting. It was not wise to take liberties with this rabbit. One day a marauding black cat came into the yard where the rabbit lived and drew near with no very friendly look in his yellow eyes; the giant merely rose on his hind legs with a deep growl, and rabbits can growl struck at the cat with his forefeet and over the wall went the cat and ever after kept his distance from the rabbit.

A Hospitable Dog

Rocket was equally awed and though interested and friendly as always, never played with or cuddled the giant as he used to dear Dutch Bunny.

One rainy day, happening to look out of the window into the little back yard, the Mistress saw a funny sight. There with drooping ears and a soaked coat sat poor Rocket, and in the setter's warm cosy kennel lay the rabbit, paws folded, eyes closed and a general air of absolute self-satisfaction in every line of him.

Rocket got the reward of his unselfishness by being invited in to lie by the kitchen fire. When further moves and changes came and Rocket showed very plainly that life in a city did not please him, he was given to friends in the country, where if he did not have rabbits to play with, he had children, whom he always loved, long runs after a bicycle and all the freedom to gallop about in that he wanted.

INEZ SCHOLFIELD

Farmers and Their Work

WHAT happens to the farmers of the world is important to everyone. They feed us all, they vote, and they are persons. So, whether one lives on a farm or not, he will be affected by matters discussed in "What Next for the Farmer?" and article which will appear in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section next Wednesday. That concerns farmers in the United States, chiefly, but another article, "Back to the Land," which appeared in yesterday's Magazine, concerns all those who work on the land—or those who would like to.

Farmers and townspeople, alike, need electric power, gas, and water to help them in their work and to advance their personal comfort. The situation confronting the utilities companies in the United States just now concerns us all. "Utilities Will Be Regulated," in yesterday's Magazine, examines that situation. A more popular treatment, "Consumers View the Pyramids," will appear next week.

Making Words Come Alive

Pavilion Got Its Name From Butterfly

WHEN the Word Club met with Peter Tucker, they were prepared with notebooks and pens, but Peter surprised them by giving each a typewritten paper.

"As I'm not very good at talking, I wrote words for each of you to read, and when we are through, each one will get a complete list, so you won't have to take notes," he explained.

The children liked this idea and eagerly scanned the lists.

"You'll see that they begin with your own initials," Peter added. "Let's begin with Patty Curtis."

So Patty read, "Pavilion is from 'papilio,' butterfly, and is so called because it spreads out like a butterfly's wings. 'Carnival' is from 'carne vale,' literally 'Oh, flesh, farewell!' It referred to the season just preceding Lent, when there was much merrymaking, before people turned their thoughts to more sober matters."

"I think those are very interesting words, Peter. What have you, Jane?" asked Patty

Birds With First Names

Jane Mason had done so much searching for words herself that she was especially interested in any new ones.

"Here's a flower I overlooked last time—jonquil," she said. "It is from the word meaning 'rush' because of its rushlike leaves.

"Just as I told you last time, many flowers are named from their resemblance to something else."

"And the word beginning with 'M' is 'magpie.' It comes from a shortened form for 'Margaret,' with 'pica,' a sort of family name. This old custom of giving birds a first name is seen also in such names as 'Robin Redbreast' and 'Jennie Wren.'"

Then Ann Warren read hers. "My first word is 'arctic' from the Greek meaning 'bear, the constellation,'" she said. "From that the north pole region took its name. And for 'W' I have 'worsted,' from the town of that name in Norfolk, which was known for weaving 'way back in Chaucer's time.' That was a good combination, Peter — cold and warmth!"

Caricature and Parchment

"Now," said Peter, "I'll call the roll for the boys. Chester Price."

"I wish all our teachers who call on us would give us the answers as you do, Peter," exclaimed Chester.

"'C' is for 'caricature.' It came from the Latin meaning 'to load a car,' the idea being that a picture showing a person's peculiarities is exaggerated or 'overloaded.'

"'P' is for parchment which was invented when the supply of papyrus failed. Parchment is the skins of sheep, goats, and other animals, prepared with pumice-stone, so that they can receive writing. This method was traditionally attributed to Eumenes II of Pergamum (197-158 B. C.); hence, 'parchment.' In the course of time the finer skins were known as 'vellum' (or 'calf'). Well, I think I made a good recitation."

Jim said, "We all know our lessons tonight. I'll say mine now. My words seem to go together—jewels and money."

"'Jewel' originated in the word for 'joy.' The meaning changed from 'play' and 'plaything,' to 'a toy' or 'a trinket.' And the story of money is this: the Roman mint was attached to the Temple of Juno Moneta, and the name 'moneta' was transferred to the building where coins were made. In the course of Roman conquests, they introduced the word 'moneta' into other languages and eventually we had in English 'money' and 'mint.'"

"I suppose you have kept the best for the last, Peter," said Chester.

Parrot—Little Peter

"I'll let you decide," said Peter. "First, I chose 'parrot' because it comes from my own name. The French 'Perrot,' or 'little Peter,' is a sort of nickname similar to the 'mag' in magpie.'

"For my second word I have 'tally.' Its original meaning 'to notch or cut.' You all know how tallies are used for keeping records of games. Well, once they were very important in business. In England there was an official called a tally-cutter, but this office was abolished in the reign of George III. Records were kept by means of notches cut into sticks. Then it was customary to split the stick lengthwise so that the parts corresponded, and each party to the transaction took one piece. Matching these sticks verified the transaction."

E. M.

Answer to Boys' Names Puzzle

1. Arthur. 2. Basil. 3. Stephen. 4. Antony. 5. Leslie. 6. Peter. 7. Eric. 8. Denis. 9. Fred. 10. Victor.

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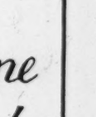

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The Salamander

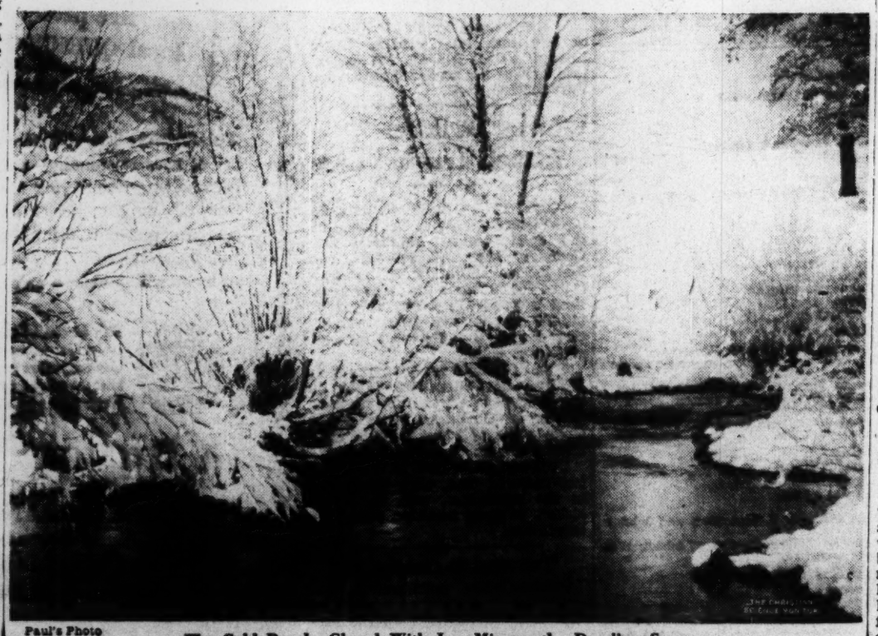
(As he appears to a Casual Acquaintance)

Who knows, who knows
How the salamander goes
On his funny little toes,
With his little, wriggling back,
And his most bewitching tail?
Who knows how he finds the track?
Who has told him of the trail?

Who cares, who cares
What the salamander wears?
But his coat's a brilliant orange.
See the jewels set therein!
If I could, I'd find his tailor,
Find the shop where he has been.

I have watched, but do not know
Salamander, how you go,
And you will not tell me where
You have bought the clothes you wear.
I have met you on my way
And you've wasted half my day.
Mr. Salamander, sir!
What a base philanderer!

MARJORIE KNAPP



Paul's Photo

The Cold Brook, Glazed With Ice, Mirrors the Dazzling Snow

Half-Way Down the Marble Stairs

AT THE outset it did not occur to us to regard our action in the light of an adventure. The day was one of the most oppressive in London's humid summer, a day to produce complete disinclination for any display of energy. As we moved toilsomely up the wide stone steps under the pillared portico, it seemed only natural that we should pay a brief call upon a gentleman whose daily task was carried on within the august walls of The British Museum.

The heat had not deterred the normal number of students and visitors. They surged this way and that across the lobby, they chattered and vied with each other before the racks of postcards on sale, they bombarded the guards with indiscriminate questions. We waited our turn and, when it came, remarked unconcernedly that we would like to see a certain gentleman who was employed in the Globe Department (which, by the way, is not its official name).

Apparently our request was slightly out of order, but the guard relented so far as to telephone and ascertain that the gentleman was in. On the heels of that information came a sudden and voluble series of directions. The lift—across a bridge, right turn, left turn, right again, another bridge, more rooms, corridors, then finally "half-way down a flight of marble stairs."

* * *

PAINFULLY OUR HEAD swam. It always does at such onslaughts. We could remember only "half-way down a flight of marble stairs"; but they were no good at the moment for they came at the end of our journey. Ah yes, up in the lift. The second floor? That was it. We would find the lift. One step at a time and let the rest take care of themselves.

So far, so good. The lift depositing us solitary on the second floor, we sought the nearest guard and renewed our inquiry for the Globe Department. The guard was obviously bewildered; but he pulled himself together, he took off his cap to cool his brow, then he unraveled for us a similar series of directions. We simply could not grasp them at all; except again that reference to "half-way down a flight of marble stairs." That we caught, together with the fact that we were intended to go the length of a long corridor lined with casts of classic statues.

* * *

IT WAS A formidable journey, interrupted by occasional pauses in which we reassured ourselves as to the identity of, say, the Discus Thrower, or Diana of the Chase, this lithe Apollo or that muscular young Greek athlete. Then some wide doors admitted us to the mummy room and through this we hurried, mummies never having appealed to us. Indecent, we call it, thus pitifully to expose them to the unfeeling gaze of moderns who might as well belong to another planet. The cases of Egyptian mummies reproached us all the way to another wide door; and there a guard said, a trifle unwillingly, that to reach the Globe Department we must go down a hall to the right and over a bridge. In common with his fellows, he seemed in some dark way to disapprove of us for wishing to reach that particular department. He did not say so, of course, but he gave us the impression that no considerate, no proper, no really nice visitor to The British Museum would desire to penetrate beyond the rooms provided for public approbation. But we had begun our pilgrimage and we meant to see it through.

* * *

WE CAME TO the end of that short hall to the right and—sure enough—there was a bridge. About that bridge, we were surprised, because we could not recall bridges on previous visits to the Museum. Now we saw that some reconstruction must be in hand. The bridge was narrow and approached by steep stairs which took sudden, unaccountable angles; it was rough and wooden and makeshift, obviously. Well, patiently we conquered that bridge, and then were confronted by another sentinel-like guard who frowned in a most disturbing manner. But boldly we brought out our poor little request once more. Would he help us to find the Globe Department? Yes, we wished to talk with someone employed there. No, we had no appointment. At last he said we were to go through a private reading-room, where the rule was implicit silence, through a Persian room and—here it was again—"half-way down a flight of marble stairs." Not, by any manner of means, all the way down; just half-way.

The Persian room rather intrigued us and we sat down guiltily for a stolen moment on a chair near some tiles, all dull reds and jade greens and mustard yellows, blended and mellowed and satisfying. Other delightful objects were round about; but we dared not linger. We got up doggedly, powdered our nose, straightened our hat, and set out. Here, actually, was a flight of marble stairs. We must be nearing the goal. We stood at the brink and gazed. Yes, half-way down and up one small step again, there was a door. On the landing stood a guard, grimly, as though expecting us.

* * *

WHEN WE SPOKE the name of the Globe Department, he admitted that it lay behind that door. But—what was our business there? We wished to see someone who worked there. No, it was no one we knew; but we had a card of introduction and we would like to present it. The guard went next to the little secret door and rang a bell. But he did not wait for the bell to be answered. Instead, he pulled out a huge key which, in our innocent and democratic eyes, had the frightening size of that Bastille key which was presented to General Washington at Mount Vernon. The guard boldly peered through a little grille in the door and, evidently satisfied that no unmanageable complications had arisen, opened the door and admitted us.

* * *

INSIDE WE PAUSED instinctively. All was silent and shadowy; a thin streamer of sunshine slanted across a dusty table and lit up the brass plate on a green baize-covered door. Cautiously then the guard pushed open the green door and called discreetly. He definitely did not invite us in, but in an instant a man from far within was more graciously inclined. He heard our plea a shade doubtfully and made a number of inquiries. Stumbling, faltering over the words, we explained that it was purely a private matter. We had a card of introduction from a certain gentleman's cousin in America, we had promised to bring him news of a distant member of his family.

The man stood still and weighed the situation; then he said that perhaps it would be well for us to sign our name in a book—a huge ledger, stiff and unused and unwelcoming. We did so, our hand trembling, and opposite our name we wrote "Boston." Of course, not forgetting that older city in Lincolnshire, we should have noted that we meant Boston across the Atlantic. For at once we were asked and twice over: "Is it from Boston in America?" Twice, as seriously and unsmilingly, we confessed that such was the case. Then, awkwardly, the man urged us to be seated while he went in search of the gentleman in question.

* * *

TEN MINUTES ELAPSED, perhaps fifteen. It was so incredibly still and breathless, there within the bowels of that great mausoleum, that we may even have dozed off. But presently the man again stood beside us, saying he had decided, since he knew where the gentleman was to be found, that it might save time if we went with him. Off we started, out through the little secret, almost padlocked door, down the rest of the marble stairs, along several corridors, up a few steps, then through more green baize, swinging doors and into a small retired library in which intent scholars and experts were diligently poring over huge reference books or tracing their fingers along the topographical boundaries of priceless maps preserved under glass. Far at the end of the room someone was bending over a volume which belonged to the Middle Ages; he did not even look up until our cicerone addressed him. It was the much-sought gentlemen at last.

Once he understood our embarrassing presence, read the card from his distant relative, he was cordiality itself. We got on famously together, we had a most agreeable talk, we examined maps the like of which can be seen nowhere outside the British Museum. We went once more half-way up that flight of marble stairs, in through the little secret, almost padlocked door, and to a private office where we discussed everything under the sun from the maps which the Elizabethans made when they sailed the Spanish Main, to the policy then formulating in the minds of the British Government with regard to a slight unpleasantness which threatened to take place in Ethiopia.

* * *

YOU CAN SEE for yourselves that it was well worth it, from our point of view. For we had won a new acquaintance and we had enjoyed an adventure wholly unpremeditated. Always for us there will be romance attached to any person or any thing to be found "half-way down a flight of marble stairs."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

IN THE OLD VILLAGE, *by Emil Johanson-Thor*

THIS scene, "In the Old Village," was painted by a man who is both a painter and an engraver, and Emil Johanson-Thor demonstrates both his talents in the canvas. The trees and gabled roofs and windows are all tidily shaped with a decisive line. The two figures, of men, the muddy path, the light walls, show the painterly characteristics. A typical scene has been selected by this Swedish artist, who reveals no interest in the spectacular. Objectively he relates in terms of color and lines what he sees; and, in the quiet workmanship, there is conveyed an authentic feeling of the atmosphere in this old village. There is a hint of the primitive quality which has known popularity among modern painters, but Emil Johanson-Thor does not pretend to be more primitive than the nature of this subject demands.

Winter Birches

THESE winter birches, white
Against the waning light,
Would warm the hearthstones of the town
If they were tumbled down,
Then cut and cobbed beneath dry eaves
For friendly burning
On a zero night.

Utility
Is not enough—or ever shall be—
Be it April or December.
O birches, I remember
The flameless fires that your leaves
(Returning)
Ignite in me!

HARRY ELMORE HURD

At the Turn of the Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"SONGS of continued years I sing," writes the American poet, Walt Whitman; and songs such as this find a ready echo in the heart of every thoughtful and grateful Christian as he ponderingly looks back over the human division of time known as a year—frequently called "the year of grace" or "the year of our Lord." "In thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all," fervently exclaims David in praise of divine help; and he continues, "Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name" (I Chronicles 29:12, 13). These words express the joyous sentiment of those who in thoughtful retrospect acknowledge gratefully the protecting care of divine Love today.

Have we been enabled to carry on during apparently difficult times? Divine help, even though unrecognized and unacknowledged, has made this possible. God, divine Love, supplies all inspiration, and in His hand alone it lies to give strength unto all. "It is God that feedeth the hungry heart, that giveth grace for grace, that healeth the sick and cleanseth the sinner," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 322). All, therefore, who realize how tenderly they have been sustained, encouraged, fed, clothed, healed, and purified acknowledge freely and happily God's unceasing gifts, and so are prepared to receive more.

Have our views become increasingly spiritualized? Have we progressed into a firmer conviction of God's Allness? Have we gained a better understanding of the divine sonship of man and, consequently, are we entertaining a more loving and charitable view of all of His children? Then a greater peace and contentment will be ours. Tenderest protection can be exercised only by the loving Father, omniscient and omnipotent Mind, whose government meets all the requirements of man, His image and likeness. Knowing this, we reverently exclaim:

"Year by year, Thy hand hath brought us
On . . rough dangers oft unknown,"

adding, "Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

For all progress—helpful discoveries and inventions, as well as worth-while achievements in earth, and sea, and sky—we are grateful. Material achievements, however, and material progress are of value only as they ease humanity's burdens and give greater freedom to the weary and heavy-laden, who perchance are sighing for an opportunity to gain spiritual riches. Progress is of value only when it places additional stress on the importance of spiritual good; when, in short, it makes clear that in the realm of divine reality Spirit is all, and matter is nothing.

"It is good to talk with our past hours," writes Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 330), "and learn what report they bear, and how they might have reported more spiritual growth. With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being." "The fragrance of being"! Let us ponder that saying. Fragrance is always pleasing—delightful. Obviously, then, the intent of this scientifically Christian admonition is to emphasize the importance of so manifesting the sanctified qualities of joy, peace, and holiness that their influence may be felt as a benediction by those with whom we daily come in contact.

Yes, all will admit the importance of testing the passing hours, days, weeks and months. They comprise many moments that may be profitably spent in studying more closely the example of the master Christian; and to the sincere student this is not an arduous task. Have we grown in goodness, purity, and affection; in love and charity; in justice and mercy? These are the spiritual qualities that count. It is natural to make good resolutions for the future; and when a resolve for good is based on the intelligent, consecrated desire to do "the will of God from the heart," its fulfillment is certain.

"When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire; then will flow into it the 'river of His pleasure,' the tributary of divine Love." Thus did Mrs. Eddy write with tender assurance to her followers (*ibid.*, p. 127). And for the renewedly practical manner in which this divinely inspired woman has presented Christianity to all who will profit therefrom, we repeat, "Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

Our Villa Overlooked Florence

WE HAD made many visits down long, straight avenues of cypress trees and through the winding, careful confusions of English parks in search for the villa that would touch and claim us. It was fun to penetrate into the fortresses that people had created to hide away in; safely hidden nests, privacies no different in seclusion from those of the birds and beasts; each and every one a shelter for the end of a flight.

There were few modern houses outside Florence, in the hills. Even the Villa Braggiotti, so spick and span, had a solid, ancient nucleus. English, Russians, French, Germans, and Americans, they all lived in the old houses that Italian families had originally built. . . .

After looking far and wide, we finally found the Villa Curonia in Arcetri—not very far from the Villa Pazzi.

To the left of the Pazzi driveway, a little road bordered with high, pale walls turned to the west, went on past some *contadini* houses, wandered past a little monastery and up past the Villa Bondi where an English couple and their two children lived who became our nearest neighbors, but whom only John ever saw; then it led on to the top of a decapitated hill that was created by a leveled space of garden, where a long, empty, gracious house was planted deep in the center of it. The olives flowed away down hill and on all sides to the small road cut through them, wound on down past the stone terrace that was supported by twenty feet of stone. The villa was like a crown on the gray-green land.

The north side of it faced toward the town and overlooked the back of the royal villa that was some distance below it—the grand summer villa that the archdukes had hastened to and that now was a boarding school for girls.

A little to the right, below, San Miniato stood capping its hill; and further still we could see the round dome of the cathedral and Giotto's tower dimly outlined against it.

The town lay far below in a huddle of pale opal colors thickly sown together in the center, but more loosely spread toward the edges so that as the land spread out it was merely dotted here and there with the ivory cubes and corners of country houses.

Looking directly across Florence and over to the north, the Apennines were sometimes purple black, sometimes gray blue, but always present and palpable to the eye; a tumbled heap of solid shapes whose summits never lost their mystery for me because I never visited them. . . .

To the west of the sweeping roll of the land lay the flat plains that led to Pisa. Here from the villa we could see the Arno winding narrowly in and out, a shallow-seeming stream that caught the sunlight in the late afternoon.

The Certosa lay dark with cypresses to the southwest directly across from us when we stood on the loggia—and Rome was beyond the southern waves of low hills. At the east a group of our own cypresses blotted out the garden of our neighbor.

The house was perched, as it were, on a raised dais with the round, gray Italian hills falling away on every side, and then the land, after a few spacious leagues, curved up again to form a horizon like a bowl. A high, special hill of its own in the bottom of a green bowl—that was the lay of the land around Villa Curonia. . . .

The curving roof, in fact the general appearance of the house, resembled somewhat the imperial villa below it, and we were told that it had been built at the same time and had belonged to the grand dukes, who had given it to their family doctor. We also heard that Raphael had lived there once for a while, and Edwin removed parts of the more recent outer plaster very carefully in the hope of finding frescoes, for particularly the great scroll above the roof around the false clock was the kind of space Raphael had often decorated. But he found nothing and he was rather disappointed, although his later discovery quite made up for it.

Starting at the foot of the hill, a drive ran steeply half-way up to the house, and then turned abruptly and proceeded to the top. Edwin had cypresses, as large as would bear transplanting, placed along the outer edge of it, and I had May roses, the small, pink, single rose that blooms nearly all the year round, planted at their feet, and a thick band of iris inside these. They grew beautifully; in some months there was a firm line of pink and lavender all along the warm, dark cypress green.—From "European Experiences," by MABEL DODGE LUHAN. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Growing Up With the Geographical Service

HOW well I remember my first visit to the Royal Geographical Society on that morning in June, 1878! It had been arranged that my father should take me there to meet Mr. Coles, the Map Curator, and I was to bring with me any specimens of map drawing I had done to show him. Some time before I had drawn, in an ordinary school exercise book, some outline sketch maps of the British possessions, and these I took with me, feeling rather proud of them, although they were really nothing to boast about—just rough schoolboy attempts. After a little general talk Mr. Coles looked at them, and said he thought they showed some promise, but I had a lot to learn before I would make a map draughtsman. However, he thought I would do for him, and it was settled that I should commence work the next day. I came away feeling rather crest-fallen and dispirited. My maps had not received the praise I thought they would, and the whole place had such an atmosphere of learning about it that I felt overpowered and depressed. . . .

I started work the day after my interview, and was given a place in the larger glass-covered part of the Map Room, Mr. Coles sitting at a table in the raised upper part. He had been in the Royal Navy in his young days, and I shall always remember the manner in which he used to shout out his instructions to me from his raised seat much as an officer on board ship would give his orders. I was only sixteen then, and really felt quite terrified and bewildered at times with my new surroundings. However, before long I got more accustomed to things, and began to make myself useful. Mr. Coles had been appointed Map Curator about a year before, and it was chiefly to assist him in preparing a catalogue of maps for printing that I was engaged; but before long there were other things that I could help in, such as attending to visitors, hunting up places on maps, and entering new maps and atlases in the catalogues.

My salary was £50 a year, and until the catalogue was finished the appointment was to be only temporary. This catalogue took about two years. After this I was placed permanently on the staff with an addition of £30 to my salary. The work I had to do was not at all easy for me, and I often found it very difficult to hide my geographical ignorance from visitors who would ask awkward questions, and want me to show them maps of places I had never heard of. Still, I got on somehow and, of course, had my chief to refer to when I was absolutely floored.

I soon saw that if I was to get on there was nothing for it but to set to work with a will and prepare for years of hard study; which I determined to do. Out of my small salary there certainly was not much to spend on books and private tuition, but I did what I could in my spare hours to improve my education. I used to start study at six o'clock in the morning, and after working all day at the Society, study again in the evening, obtaining what help I could from others, including many useful hints in map drawing from the draughtsmen. The special subjects I worked at at the time were mathematics, geography, map drawing, astronomy, survey, geology, history and languages. After some years it was found that I was beginning to know a little about these things, and I was given travellers' route books to plot out and their observations to compute: occasionally I helped with the translation of articles from French into English for the Proceedings or Journal of the Society.—From "Recollections of a Geographer," by E. A. REEVES, Map Curator & Instructor in Surveying to the Royal Geographical Society. (London: Seeley Service.)

A Procession of Dwellers in the Strand

THE medieval Strand, like Restoration Piccadilly, was a street of palaces. A grander, more stable, more constant street; for, whereas the Piccadilly mansions were hardly built before the developer came to destroy them, the palaces of the Strand weathered century after century, and in one sense may be said to be continuing vigorously to-day.

Geography was kind to the Strand. Consider it a thousand years ago: a roughly beaten but none the less frequented track along the strand of the gracefully curving river, the City of London at one end, the already holy and regal township of Westminster at the other. The land sloping between this river-strand track and the river itself had obviously no common destiny awaiting it. To the great men of the realm it offered a front door on the Thames, a back door on a well-travelled road, and equally facile access to commercial London and to royal and ecclesiastical Westminster.

Its invitation the magnates were not slow to accept. Between the Temple in the east and the Palace of Westminster in the south-west there rose a line of stately dwellings holding whatever of comfort and luxury, wealth and position could then provide. With two of these we have dealt already—York House, afterwards the Palace of Whitehall; and the inn of the kings of Scotland. The rest we can now explore.

The first to build here by Thames-side were the bishops. The sacred character of their office cloaked them against the dangers of a ruffianly age: they could live with impunity without the walls, in houses which, in lay hands, would have been the mark for every robber and villain of a lawless city. By the late Middle Ages, therefore, the Strand had become almost exclusively episcopal, and an observer on the Lambeth shore could behold in order between Scotland Yard and the Temple the inns or town houses successively of the bishops of Norwich, Durham, Carlisle, Worcester, Lichfield, Llandaff, Bath, and Exeter. The one and only lay link in this clerical chain was the magnificent Palace of the Savoy.

The Reformation rang down the curtain on that scene. When it rose again the nobility were in possession, and there fronted the Thames the mansions of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Edward Hungerford, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Beaufort, the Queen of England, the Earl of Arundel, and the Earl of Essex. Those names begin to strike a note familiar to those acquainted with the modern Strand: the palaces have gone, but the names linger still. . . .

It is not princely bishops who come here in the twentieth century, it is not land-proud nobles; it is not, indeed, individual persons at all; the new palaces are the palaces of the owners of wealth at the present day, the great commercial corporations.—E. STEWART FAY, in "Why Piccadilly?" (London: Methuen.)

White Thoughts

CLOSE your eyes while snowflakes pass
Like tassels of the sweet June grass,
And while the dry snows sigh and shift
Think how white petals slowly drift
When no slightest breeze is there,
To stir the branches of the pear.
How white are phoebe's eggs! White foam!
The white, white hyacinths at home.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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Listed Stock Quotations

Rails, Coppers and Aircrafts Feature Rise in Active Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Push Higher Led By Rails and Mines

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Stocks leaped into the advance today and prices were lifted fractions to 2 or more points over a broad front.

Conspicuous on the resumption of the upturn were the mines, aircrafts, rails and industrial specialties. In a morning buying surge the ticker tape fell a few minutes behind floor transactions. Realizing developed later and the pace slowed.

Among the more active gainers were American Smelting, Howe Sound, Dome, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Douglas, United Aircraft, Boeing, Union Pacific, Nickel Plate preferred, Southern Pacific, Columbian Carbon, General Electric, Westinghouse, Case, Kennecott and Anaconda. Most of the utilities, motors and steels were slightly improved.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 3,000,000 shares.

While there may have been a little inflationary stimulation back of the advance, commodities did not confirm this. Wheat and cotton were moderately improved. Bonds were steady. Gold currencies, including the French franc, moved against the dollar in early dealings, but they fell back later.

Inventories Low

Foreign affairs, domestic trade trends and Washington developments kept market analysts busy in their efforts to determine the nearby price range.

The decline in 1935 of America's trade balance to the lowest level in around 25 years, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was studied in commercial circles with some concern. Exports during December, it was said, registered an unusual drop while imports were up some 10 per cent over the November figure.

The Federal Reserve Board's disclosure that retail inventories at the present time are abnormally low aroused hopes that merchants soon would begin to refill their shelves and thus give another spur to industry. It was estimated that inventories at the beginning of December were only about 67 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Many stores were understood to have been handicapped in their January sales by short stocks.

The French franc, at the start of foreign exchange dealings, was up .00⅝ of a cent at 6.61⅞ and sterling was ½ cent firmer at $4.96¾.

Bond Gains Modest

Modest gains predominated today in most divisions of the bond market. Trading was not particularly active.

In the corporate division the improvement was principally in the secondary classifications. High grade loans were quiet and steady. U. S. Government obligations moved narrowly in either direction.

The trend in rails was a little mixed. Fair gains were scored by issues of Rock Island, Erie, Illinois Central and Missouri Pacific. New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 5s advanced around a point. St. Paul and Santa Fe bonds eased a bit.

Some of the gainers in other sections included obligations of Columbia Gas, National Dairy, North American and Walworth, minor losses appeared in American & Foreign Power and loans of Chile Copper and Postal Telegraph.

In the foreign division, Colombia 6s were in demand at an advance of nearly a point, while Uruguay 6s lost as much. Most issues in the group were neglected.

Foreign Markets at Glance

By the Associated Press

London: Prices on the Stock Exchange advanced generally on local support and fresh continental buying. Transatlantic issues, and industrials were the firmest sections. The market closed firm.

Paris: French issues, led by rentes, gained further on the Bourse as apprehensions over the political uncertainty subsided. International issues moved irregularly. The market closed steady.

Berlin: After opening under light pressure, prices on the Boerse weakened further today, but recovered partly at the close.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Regular	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Fairbanks Morse & Co					
6½ pf	Regular	$1.50	Mar.	2	Feb. 11
Ingersoll Rand		50c	Mar.	2	Feb. 3
Kendall Co cum pf		$1.50	Q Mar.	2	Feb. 10
pf A		$1.50	Q Mar.	2	Feb. 10
Liggett & M Tob		$1	Q Mar.	2	Feb. 17
do extra		$1	Q Mar.	2	Feb. 17
do B		$1	Q Mar.	2	Feb. 17
do B extra		$1	Mar.	2	Feb. 17
Puo Sv Cp of N J,					
6 o pf		50c	M Feb.	29	Feb. 1
do 6% pf		50c	M Mar.	31	Mar. 2
do 8% pf		$2	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 2
do 7% pf		$1.75	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 2
do $5 pf		$1.25	Q Mar.	31	Mar. 2

Boston Stocks

Jan. 23, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div'n $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	13¾	13	13½	12⅞
..	Am Pneu	5	4⅞	5	2
8.15	Bos & Albany	127½	125	127½	124¼
5.00	Boston Elev	68½	67½	67½	68½
..	Brown Laurell	7	5¾	7	6
..	Bos & Me A St	9½	9½	9½	9½
h ..	Bos & Me C St	10½	10½	10½	9¾
..	Bos & Me D St	16	15½	16	15½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	29¾	29½	29¾	28¾
..	Bos Per Prop	15¾	15½	15¾	14¾
..	Copper Range	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
.15e	Eas Gas & Fuel	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63½	62½	62½	63½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	76¾	75½	76¾	75
..	Eastern S S	10½	10	10½	10
8.00	Edison Elec	158½	157½	158	157½
.62½e	Employer's Group	26½	26⅜	26½	26½
..	Ed Elec pt pd	55	54½	54⅝	54½
..	First Nat Stores	47¾	47⅛	47¾	46⅝
..	Isle Royal	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
..	Maine Cent	10½	10	10½	11
..	Maine Cent pr	34	30	34	33½
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	1⅞
6.00	N Y Tel & Tel	124	123⅜	124	124
7.00	Old Colony R R	63	62	63	63
..	Old Colony Trust	85c	85c	85c	85c
.20e	Reece Btn Bit	17	16½	17	16½
.20	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	12½	12½	12½	12½
4.00	Stone & Webster	95	95	95	95
..	Utd Gas	5	5	5	5⅛
..	Utah Apex	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
..	Utah M & T	88c	87c	88c	87c
4.50a	United Shoe M	85¾	84¾	85	84¾
1.50	United Fh M pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
..	Warren Bros	6	6	6	5⅝
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	70½	70	70	71½

a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. e—optional, cash or stock.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last	Jan.23	Jan.22
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	69	68¾	69		
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	12¼	11⅞	12	11⅞	
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	
14¾	8	.60	Addressograph	24¼	23⅝	14¼	23⅝	
20⅝	4½		Advance Rumely	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4	
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	
173	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	185	185	185	184	
2⅜	¾		Airway Elec App	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
20½	13¼	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	16	
33¼	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr Pf h)	32½	32½	32½	30¾	
3⅜	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	
14⅜	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21¼	20	20½	19⅞	
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	19⅜	18¼	19		
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	27	26	26	26¾	
27¼	12⅛	1	Allied Mills	25¾	25	25¼	25¼	
173	125	6	Allied Chem	167¼	166	167¼	165¾	
129	122½	7	Allied C pf 120	24-32	120	23-32	120	24-32 120¾
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅝	
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	38¾	38	38⅞	37⅞	
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	70¾	70¼	70¼	70⅝	
4½	2⅛		Amal Leather	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	42	42	42	42¼	
80	48½	2	Amerada	84	82¼	84	82	
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	57¾	56½	57¼	57¾	
47¾	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	45½	45	45½	44¾	
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	66	66	66	65	
14⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17⅜	17	17¼	17	
92¾	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	92	90	92		
42¼	21	1f	Am Brake S&F	49½	48	49	46½	
148⅝	110	4f	Am Can	129¼	127¾	127⅞	129½	
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	165¾	165¾	165¾	165½	
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34	33¼	34	34	
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	65	65	65	
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	39⅜	38½	39⅜	38¾	
113	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	122	122	122	..	
96	66	3	Am Chicle	91¾	91	91¾	..	
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	13	12¾	12⅞	13	
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	29¼	
3⅜	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	
11	2¾	..	Am European	11½	11½	11½	11	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅜	8	8⅜	8	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	36¾	35½	36¾	35⅝	
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	32½	32	32	31¾	
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	15	14¼	15	14½	
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13¼	13⅜	13	
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	40	40	40	40	
38½	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	38½	38	38	38¼	
4⅜	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4	3⅞	4	4	
14⅛	9½	..	Am International	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	
27⅝	9	..	Am Locomotive	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27½	
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	80¼	76¾	80¼	76½	
12⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞	
22¼	13½	..	Am Metal	34⅜	32½	34¼	32¾	
130½	72	4f	Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	..	
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28½	27⅜	27⅞	28¼	
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9	
41½	8¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	41¼	40½	41	40½	
49½	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	48⅞	48½	48¾	48¼	
25⅛	10⅜	..	Am Radiator	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	26	
32⅝	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	90½	90½	90½	90⅜	
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	24½	24	24	24⅜	
26¼	20	2	Am Shtubuilding	29½	29½	29½	29¼	
64⅝	31⅜	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	63⅛	61½	63⅛	60⅜	
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104½	104½	104½	104⅜	
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	72½	72¼	73¼	73⅜	
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	140	140	140	..	
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99½	99	99	99¼	
107	74⅝	5	Am Tobacco B	100½	100½	100½	100½	
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	26	25½	26	25½	
43	32½	2f	Am Sugar Ref	36	34½	34½	34½	
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref pf	57½	57	57	57	
140½	124	7	Am Sug Ref pf	140½	139¾	140½	..	
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	160⅞	160	160½	159¾	
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Frds (h)	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
38½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	33¼	
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tub	24	24	24	24	
22¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	22½	22	22⅛	22	
94¼	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	98	97	98	95¾	
10¾	4⅛	..	Am Woolen	11⅛	11	11	10⅜	
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	69¾	68½	68½	68½	
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1½	1½	1½	
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾	
57⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	
49	3½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	52½	50½	52½	..	
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	30⅞	29⅜	30¾	29½	
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35½	35½	35½	35⅜	
17⅜	8	.60	Archer Dan	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	18½	
109	90½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	108	108	108	..	
12⅝	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	12¾	12¾	12¾	..	
4	1¼	..	A P W Paper	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	46¾	46½	46¾	46½	
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	110⅜	110	110	110¼	
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅞	
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	72½	71⅜	72½	71½	
110	85	1½f	Armour Ill pf	115	115	115	..	
9⅜	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8	7¾	8	8	
9⅛	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10	
50¼	16½	1f	Armstrong Cork	50½	49½	49¾	49¾	
18¾	2	..	Asso Dry Goods	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
109	80⅞	12	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	108	
44	29¾	1e	Asso Oil	46½	46½	46½	..	
60	35⅞	2e	Atchison T & S F	71¼	70	71⅛	70	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31¾	30¾	31	30⅜	
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	31	30½	30½	31	
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	53	52½	53	..	
115	100¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	115	114¼	115	114	
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	25	
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	44	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼	
63	35½	2	Austin Nichols A	44¼	44	44¼	43	
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾	

‡1935 High	Low	Range in $		High	Low	Last	Jan.23	Jan.22
105⅛	72½	..	Consol Gas pf	106¼	106¼	106⅛	106½	
6⅝	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5	
12¼	6½	.25e	Consol Oil	13¼	12	12⅞	13	
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¼	9	9	9	
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	
23½	22	..	Container N	21½	20½	20½	20½	
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	74½	74½	74½	76	
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15½	
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	
69	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	73	73	73	73	
99½	62¾	3	*Cont Can	84½	83¼	83¼	83¾	
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19⅝	18⅝	19	18⅝	
44⅞	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	44	42½	44	42⅞	
23¾	¾	..	Cont oMtors	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	36⅜	35½	36¼	35½	
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	77½	77½	77½	77	
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	68¼	66½	66½	66⅝	
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	71¾	71	71¾	71	
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	165	165	165	..	
7⅝	4½	..	Coty	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	
14⅜	11¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	18	17⅝	18	17½	
48⅞	23½	..	Crown Cork & S	53¼	52¾	53¼	52½	
48	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46½	46½	46½	46	
9½	3½	..	Crown Zeller v.t.c.	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	36⅝	36¼	36½	36¼	
2½	1	..	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
14	5	..	Cuban Ry pf	13½	13¼	13½	14	
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	42¼	41½	42¼	41½	
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	21¼	21	21¼	20⅝	
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	101½	101¼	101½	101⅜	
4⅝	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	
12¾	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	13	12½	12⅞	12⅝	
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	46¼	45	46¼	45¼	
			—D—					
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	60	59⅜	60	60⅞	
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	29½	29½	29½	..	
24½	18⅞	.50f	Diesel W G Co	24	23⅛	23⅞	23½	
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39¾	38¼	39½	38¾	
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	17	16¼	16¾	16½	
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	7	6¾	6¾	6½	
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	137	137	137	137	
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	47¼	45	47¼	44½	
18½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅜	
41	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	38	37⅜	38	37⅞	
41½	33¾	1½f	Diamond M pf	38½	38¼	38½	38¾	
44⅞	34½	2f	Dome Mines	51¼	48¼	50⅞	49½	
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11½	
15⅝	1½	.75e	Douglas A	14⅞	13¾	14⅜	13⅜	
32	13½	1½e	Dresser A	31	31	31	31¾	
2	8¼	..	Dunhill Inter	2	1⅝	1⅝	..	
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	17	17	17	..	
146½	86⅝	3.60	du Pont de Uem	144½	143	143	143	
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	
172¼	110½	5f	Eastman Kodak	160½	159¾	159¾	160½	
164	141½	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	160	160	160	
30⅝	16⅜	1f	Eaton Mfg	30½	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	8⅜	8	8¼	8	
38¾	19⅝	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅞	38	38½	37⅞	
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111	110¼	110¼	..	
15⅜	14¾	1f	Elec Boat	15⅜	14¾	15	14¾	
8⅜	5¾	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	8¼	8	8	8	
31¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	43	41½	43	40½	
34⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	46⅛	45	45¾	44¾	
58¾	39	2f	Elec Sto Battery	54¾	54	54¼	53½	
7⅜	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1½	1½	1⅝	1½	
1⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Co pf (h)	3	3	3	3⅛	
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	130	130	130	..	
8¼	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..	
50	14	..	Eng P S 5pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..	
55	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	55	55	55	..	
7½	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	6¾	6¼	6¾	..	
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	13¼	13	13¼	123¼	
19½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	19½	18½	19½	18¼	
13½	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	13⅞	
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅜	
40⅛	15	1	Evans Products	37⅛	36¼	36¾	37⅛	
6	2	..	Exchange Buffet	5	5	5	..	
			—F—					
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	12¼	12¼	11¾	
39½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	41¾	39¾	41½	39½	
125	115	6	Fairbanks pf 6%	135	131	135	129	
219⅝	53⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	22	21½	223⅜	21⅜	
85	48	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	89	89½	89½	89	
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	64½	60	64½	..	
9	5¼	..	Fed M&S pf	83	80	83	..	
8¼	3¾	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	5	5	5	5	
3⅞	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	3⅜	3½	3½	3½	
25	16⅛	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	22	21½	21½	..	
45½	28½	1.20f	Fidelity Phe In	45¼	44	45	43¾	
25½	13⅛	1.20	Firestone T&R	26½	26	26¾	25½	
102⅝	84½	6	Firestone T&R pf A	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅝	
58¾	44⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	47⅞	47	47¼	46⅛	
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	
39¼	39	1	Food Mach new	39½	38½	39½	39⅜	
30	8⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	31½	28¾	31½	28½	
111	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	115	113¾	115	..	
36½	19¾	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	36¼	35¾	36¼	35¾	
30⅝	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	34½	34¼	34½	34¼	
55	15	..	Fuller pr pf	48	48	48	48	
			—G—					
5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snnub A	6½	5⅞	6⅜	5¾	
13¼	7	..	Gamewell	17	15½	17	15	
107¾	51½	..	Gen Am Inv	103¾	103	103⅜	103⅝	
48½	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	52½	52	52½	52	
22½	11¾	.25e	Gen Asphalt	30½	29¼	29¼	30	
13⅜	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
141	115	.8	Gen Baking pf	141	141	141	..	
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11	
6⅜	2	..	Gen able	9¼	8¾	9	8¾	
22½	22	..	Gen Cable A	22½	22	22½	21⅞	
76	19	..	Gen Cable pf	83½	82	83½	81½	
64¼	46½	4f	Gen Cigar	57½	57¼	57½	..	
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Electric	39¼	38	39¼	37⅞	
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	35¼	35	35¼	35¼	
11½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
18	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	22	22	22	..	
71½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	66½	65½	66½	65	
59⅜	26⅝	2f	Gen Motors	56¼	55¼	56	55⅜	
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	118¾	118½	118½	118¼	
8	7	..	Ge Out Ad	7	7	7	6¾	
21	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	28	28	28	..	
4½	1½	..	Gen Pub Service	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
41½	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	48½	46½	47¼	45¾	
3⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
33½	16¾	.50e	Gen Refractories	36	35½	35½	35½	
46	45½	..	Gen Steel Cast pf	46	45½	45½	..	
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
93	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	80⅝	89⅜	89⅝	..	
8¾	8⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
79⅞	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	79	78	78	79	
51½	50½	..	Glidden	51½	50½	50½	50½	
111	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	114	114	114	..	
4¾	1⅛	..	Globe (Adolf)	6½	6	6¼	6¼	
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	20¼	20	20¼	20	
120	111½	6	Gold Dust pf	118¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	
18¾	15⅛	..	Goodrich	18¾	15⅛	15¾	15	
82	40	..	Goodrich pf	86½	84	86½	83½	
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	24¼	23½	23⅞	23⅜	
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	95	94½	94½	94⅞	
10⅜	7½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜	
85	27	..	Grah S H pf	87	85½	87	85	
4½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	
13⅜	5¼	..	Granby	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅝	
5	2¼	..	Grand Union C T	5⅜	5¼	5

Business and Industry

World Output of Rayon in 1935 Rises 22 P. C. to New Peak

Commerce and Finance

Manufacturers' Sales Tax Urged By Commissioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—A manufacturers' sales tax administered by the Federal Government was urged as the largest single tax source available in an address by Mark Graves, New York Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, at the silver jubilee convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today. This, rather than state or local forms of sales tax, would, he held, result in "uniformity of application, collection at the source and the abolition of expensive state administration."

While agreeing that a sales tax does not measure ability to pay, Mr. Graves stressed that the point had been reached where "we can no longer hope to tax the rich and well-to-do only."

Small Earners Must Pay

"We may as well face squarely the inevitable fact," he said, "that in future years people of small and modest means will pay larger taxes than they have in the past.

"The question is one of method alone. A national manufacturers' sale tax, entering into the cost of goods sold and passed on to the ultimate consumer, affords the consumer an easy installment method of paying taxes without increasing the cost of collection. It is for these reasons that I favor such a tax rather than lower exemptions under the personal income tax or higher rates on low and moderate incomes."

Julia K. Jaffray, chairman of the division of industry, New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, another speaker before the convention, said that 85 per cent of the consumer commodities sold in this country were bought by women, and that while the purchasing was done by women, the retail merchant knows that the mass of his sales come from the average housewife."

Favors Credit Unions

In order to reach this average consumer and to inform her of the movement for standards and serviceability, she advocated a general label, "through which the average consumer can easily recognize merchandise which conforms to standards of serviceability"; protection of that label and inauguration of "a broad educational campaign to make that label known in the homes throughout America."

Julia D. Connor, assistant investigator of the credit union section of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, urged the establishment of credit unions through which men and women, constituting properly recognized units, may, by pooling their savings in small sums at regular intervals, provide a source from which their members may borrow for provident or productive purposes, at reasonable rates of interest.

Miss Connor said that more than 150 retail store employee groups now have credit unions managed by employees. A credit union, operating under state or federal law, may be set up by any group having a recognized common bond of occupation or association, or one living within a well-defined community, she said.

Increase in Amount Of Ginned Cotton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Cotton of last year's growth ginned prior to Jan. 16 was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 10,249,688 running bales, counting 281,007 round bales as half bales, and including 16,284 bales of American-Egyptian.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated the crop at 10,734,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight each.

Ginnings to Jan. 16 a year ago totaled 9,376,715 running bales, counting 191,824 round bales as half bales and including 12,163 bales of American-Egyptian. The 1934 crop was 9,636,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

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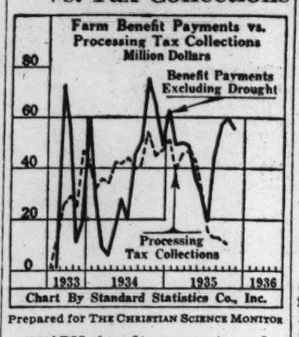
Farm Benefits Paid Vs. Tax Collections



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FARM benefit payments and processing tax collections are compared on the accompanying chart from their inception in 1933 to November, 1935.

Forecasting Is Precarious Art, Analyst Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Whether it is sporting or not to make a statistical check-up of business prophets' predictions, to see how nearly right they prove, may be beside the point, but a University of Chicago Ph. D. candidate has done it and now he has his degree partly on the strength of his findings.

They were none too favorable to the forecasters, who were shown to strike it right only about 51 per cent in short-range forecasts, and 65 per cent in long-term ones. Dr. Eugene W. Pettee, who made the study, carried it out with thoroughness, going over 150 business predictions made by the experts betwen the years 1850 to 1930, and comparing them with the actual trend of business that followed.

And it was not the old-timers who brought down the batting averages, Dr. Pettee found. In the days before business graphs and charts had become the fashionable wall hangings for executives' offices, business predicters did rather better than they have done in recent years.

"There is no convincing evidence that long-term forecasting is improving," said Dr. Pettee. "The forecasters during the '70s and '80s made the best record of all as judged by an average score of 73 per cent as compared with 68 per cent in the 1920-1930 period.

"As a general rule, common-sense analyses stood the test of prediction better than empirical formulas. History provided no very workable rules, although fundamentally and in a very broad sense it is, of course, the source of whatever judgment and insight we possess; nor did any theory of prices find glorious confirmation.

"Indeed no single theory as to the true causes of the changes in the price level was applied at all consistently by any forecasting service in connection with its short-range predictions."

Analyzing his findings, Dr. Pettee said that short-term forecasts were generally better than long-term ones, although those who make them frequently remark that the immediate outlook is unpredictable, and that they feel more confident as to the direction of the next big movement.

"As for the individual services," he said, "it was found that the organizations with most predictions to their credit were about equally proficient, and those making the best scores in most cases were those that predicted least often. No service made the top rating more than two or three times. There were about as many extremely bad forecasts as extremely good ones."

Investors Trust Has Rapid Growth

Extraordinary growth for the Massachusetts Investors Trust is shown in the annual report for the year 1935.

Starting the 1935 calendar year with net assets of $30,809,648, the trust ended the year with net assets of $78,171,412. Of this increase $33,023,473 represented the net proceeds of new shares of the trust and $14,338,291 resulted from appreciation in market value of the assets.

The number of shares outstanding increased from 1,638,460 at the end of 1934 to 3,253,374 on Dec. 31 last, and the number of shareholders grew during the same period from 20,687 to 31,352. Per share asset value of the trust rose from $18.80 to $24.03 during the year, the report discloses.

The current dividend of 27 cents a share payable Jan. 20 to stockholders of record Dec. 31, 1935, brings total payments out of 1935 earnings to 87 cents, or approximately 5 per cent more than in the previous year.

Commenting on the general outlook the Trustees state that barring some calamity such as a European war, the trend of present markets seems to indicate that the United States is headed into an era of greater prosperity than it has enjoyed in recent years.

National Dairy Reported Considering Refunding

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—National Dairy Products Corporation was understood to be contemplating refinancing its $68,000,000 funded debt with a new issue of 3¾ per cent debentures that would carry warrants to purchase common stock.

The new bond would effect a substantial saving in interest charges to the company, as the issue now outstanding bears 5¼ per cent.

T. H. McInnerney, president, stated at the stockholders' meeting last April that the management was giving some consideration to a refunding program, but details remained to be worked out.

Rayon Production Makes New Record In U. S. for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The rayon industry continued to register sharp gains in the United States as well as in other rayon producing countries during 1935 and new high record production figures were established, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

Output of rayon in the United States aggregated 256,659,000 pounds in 1935, says the publication, a new high record for all time, and an increase of 48,163,000 pounds or 23 per cent compared with the 1934 output of 208,496,000 pounds. Production of viscose plus cuprammonium yarn totaled 200,800,000 pounds in 1935, an increase of 18 per cent, whereas acetate yarn output totaled 55,859,000 pounds, an increase of 47 per cent.

While the United States reported a healthy gain in 1935, the proportion of our output to the world's total was practically unchanged. The 1935 world production of rayon is estimated at about 950,000,000 pounds as compared with 775,000,000 pounds in 1934, an increase of 22 per cent. Last year's output again broke all records.

Besides the United States, the report states, all key rayon-producing countries will show very substantial increases, especially Japan, Great Britain, Germany and Italy. Japanese output is estimated at 215,000,000 pounds against 153,000,000 pounds in 1934, an increase of 40 per cent.

United States consumption also established a new record in 1935. Last year's consumption totaled 251,722,000 pounds, an increase of 29 per cent compared with consumption of 194,808,000 pounds in 1934. Stocks on hand at the close of the year increased by 2,750,000 pounds.

The following table gives the more important figures covering the activities of the United States rayon industry during recent years in thousand of pounds:

	*Domestic Production	Export Balance**	Domestic Consumption
1935	256,659	+ 2,193	251,722
1934	208,496	+ 2,432	194,808
1933	213,498	+ 176	212,016
1932	134,670	+ 456	152,041
1931	150,879	— 1,490	137,360
1930	127,333	— 5,996	117,968
1929	121,399	—14,816	131,448

*Includes all types of rayon yarn produced. **Export balance (+) or import balance (—).

Treasury Denies U. S. Purchasing Silver From Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau today denied the United States was importing silver from Japan.

Explaining a report that a large shipment recently reached this country from Japan, the Secretary said the shipment was consigned to a New York bank which had previously hedged a commercial transaction with a silver purchase.

It represented, he said, but one single transaction and was without significance with respect to future or past transactions.

The transaction involved approximately 1,800,000 ounces.

Sugar Mart Trading Unusually Active Following AAA Demise

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—After some six months of comparative inactivity, the sugar market has suddenly come to life. Trading volume in sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in the two weeks since the Supreme Court AAA decision has totaled more than the entire volume for the fourth quarter of 1935. For several months the market has been dawdling along, waiting for the Jan. 6 decision. Since then it turned extremely active.

The importance of the AAA decision to the sugar trade lay in the fact that sugar control, under the Jones-Costigan Act of May 8, 1934, rests partly on import quotas, partly on processing tax collections and crop reduction bonuses.

The first effect of the decision was a sharp break in sugar futures. In the trading hours immediately after the announcement, sugar features dropped nearly ¼ cent, or about 10 per cent, to just above 2 cents. It was feared that the fabric of sugar control would collapse together with that of cotton, wheat, etc.

Fear of Quota Abandonment

Such collapse would mean first of all that the quotas which now limit the import of sugar would be abandoned. Such quotas now apply to duty-free sugar from Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, sugar from Cuba which pays 90 cents per 100 pounds, and a small quota of sugar from the rest of the world paying the full duty of $1.87½ cents per 100 pounds.

There was a further unfavorable implication for sugar futures. Under the terms of our reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, Cuba accepted the quota in exchange for the low duty of 90 cents. If the quota is lifted, the duty must go to $1.50. Cuban sugar would then automatically be worth 1½ cents instead of 9-10 cents less than sugar in this country (i. e., than duty-paid Cuban or duty-free Puerto Rican, Hawaiian or Philippine sugar).

At the time of the decision duty-paid sugar was worth about 3.10 cents in New York, and Cuban sugar, delivered but duty unpaid, about 2.20 cents. If the quota was lifted and the Cuban duty thereupon returned to 1½ cents, Cuban sugar would drop some 60 points to about 1.60 cents. But the trading contract in sugar futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange calls for Cuban sugar before duty or the equivalent. Hence, the New York contract would bear the full force of the collapse of sugar control.

Price Recovery Rapid

The recovery of the market from this initial fear was almost as rapid as its original decline. The day after the decision Secretary Wallace announced that the Government would continue the quotas. The market was much reassured but not convinced. There was doubt whether Secretary Wallace could so commit the Government, a skepticism much similar to that of the bankers and the utilities in the face of reassurances from the Securities and Exchange Commission. Refiners refused to buy Cuban raw sugars (which are usually sold before arrival and before payment of duty) without guarantees that if the duty was raised the seller would stand the loss.

Several considerations, however, began to abate the doubts of buyers, in both the spot and the futures markets. In the first place, there appeared no likelihood that the legality of the Jones-Costigan Act would be tested. If the AAA chose to consider it in force, the courts would not throw it out, unless tested, and the cost of such a test—requires a well-heeled plaintiff. One large Puerto Rican producer has refused to agree to crop restriction in exchange for bonus payments, but this company appears unlikely to bring suit. No New Deal legislation has been more popular among producers than sugar control. Processors (i. e. refiners) have simply passed the tax on to consumers and are strong for the law.

See No Rise in Supplies

In the second place, if the law is invalidated, there is little chance of a sharp increase in supplies. Greatest chance of increase is of course in the duty-free category. But domestic beet growers simply are not meeting their quota. The industry has always been a fragile, tariff-protected child. It had a sharp expansion in the last ten years, but the quota given it, of 1,550,000 short tons raw value, was practically no limit. It failed to fill the quota in 1934 or 1935 and is estimated to have not over 900,000 tons from the recent crop to fill its 1936 quota.

There is a chance that the Puerto Rican crop might be increased, and there is some carry over in that country which might be shoved into the United States. But Hawaiian production is closely controlled, and probably would not be increased sharply, particularly with lower prices.

Philippine production is now limited to 800,000 long tons of raw, and 50,000 long tons of refined (raw value) or about 956,000 short tons by terms of the Philippine Independence Act which went into effect last Nov. 15. The Philippine quota is about 40,000 tons higher, but the excess would have to pay full duty and Philippine costs are so high that the sugar probably could not stand the freight and the full duty.

Moreover the Cuban situation is fairly stable. The Cuban Government practices its own restriction programs. For 1936 the crop is limited to 2,500,000 tons, compared to a quota of about 1,885,000 tons, giving little leeway for unloading on the Atlantic seaboard. The Cubans would undoubtedly do their best to get the American Government to agree to continuance of the quota limit on Cuban sugars in preference for free shipment with the much higher tariff. There appears to be ample legal power under present tariff laws for the Government here to strike quota agreements with other countries independent of domestic control legality.

In addition, the effect of successful suit against sugar control would be much delayed. The quickest decision would be next fall and a more likely date early 1937.

Lastly, the statistical position of sugar here seems good to the trade. The 1935 quota was exceeded, and the AAA had to make adjustments at the end of the year to permit the excess requirements to be taken out of 1936 supplies. Yet the 1936 quota has been set at 6,434,088 tons, against an actual 1935 distribution of about 6,540,000 tons. Trade estimates are that requirements will exceed the quotas this year by from 250,000 to 600,000 tons.

The trade generally approves of the Government's underestimate. The probability is that some time in the second half of 1936 the trade will again be hanging on the wires from Washington for news of increase in the quota. But it is already used to dependence on Washington. And it is considered better for the quotas to have to be expanded later than contracted. To cut the quotas later in the year, when some groups, like Cuba, have already filled their quotas might provoke quarrels and embarrassments.

These considerations are in part responsible for the recent recovery in the sugar market.

1935 Canned Food Sales Total Has $100,000,000 Rise

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The lowly can opener was credited today with cutting a channel through which almost 100,000,000 more dollars flowed into farm pocketbooks and trade marts during 1935 than in 1934.

Never since the canning industry came into being did the nation's housewives use so much canned food as last year, said Carlos Campbell of Washington, director of the statistics division of the National Canners' Association.

The increase in the canning pack of major vegetables—corn, peas and tomatoes—between 1934 and 1935 was from 30 to 50 per cent, Campbell told the canners' annual convention. In terms of dollars, he said, this jump amounts to "close to $100,000,000." The total 1935 pack was 6,000,000,000 cans.

The rising consumption of canned goods reflected a return of national confidence and a broadening purchasing power, the statistician asserted. He explained:

"By the end of 1934, the canned goods shelves of grocers and jobbers were almost bare. The dealers had been buying from hand to mouth, ordering in small lots for fear of having stock left standing on their hands.

"With the opening of 1935, consumers regained confidence in the return of better times, and began to spend more freely. Employment increased, and the demand for canned goods followed."

The $100,000,000 boost in farm income last year was divided among 250,000 to 300,000 farmers in 42 states.

The record canning pack's effect on business improvement was broader than this, Campbell pointed out. In addition to more employment in canning factories, it increased the demand for tin plate, of which the cans are made. Tin plate is 98 per cent iron, and canners regard themselves as the biggest customers of the steel industry except for the automobile makers.

Sees Home Building Slump If Industry Does Not Cut Costs

LA FAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 22 (AP)—Frank Watson, housing research director for Purdue University, declared yesterday residential construction in the United States would slump badly in 1936 if the building industry did not pare costs to fit the average family's pocketbook.

He estimated $1,000,000,000 worth of residential construction was the maximum volume to be expected under present price conditions, compared with $3,000,000,000 in normal years. He said construction which can be done in the present price range represents only 25 per cent of the total possible housing market.

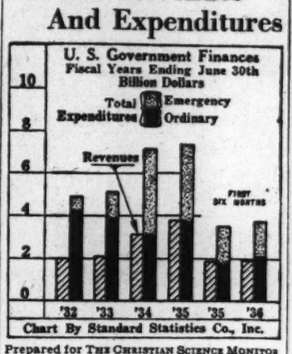
The prospects for cheaper houses, he said in a report, are slight, as he foresees no immediate relief from present labor, manufacturing and distribution costs. He said the unfamiliarity of contractors with new construction methods and materials also impedes a possible cost reduction.

Mr. Watson and his assistants, who are engaged in building a "test tube" village of low-cost houses on the Purdue Campus, say too much importance is being placed on "easy mortgage money" rather than the "more important considerations of income and building costs."

"Too many people have been oversold on the glories of home ownership," Mr. Watson said, "and induced to buy homes they cannot afford."

He says the average family cannot pay more than 25 per cent of its income for shelter. Statistics based on urban incomes show that a house costing more than $5100 is expensive for 75 per cent of the American families. One costing more than $6,100 is too expensive for 80 per cent.

Federal Revenues And Expenditures



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOVERNMENT revenues and expenditures for the past four years are traced on the chart. Note that figures for the first six months only are given for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and 1936.

World Tin Output And Use for 1935 Rises Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—World production of tin in 1935 totaled 138,000 tons and consumption was 142,000 tons, compared with 108,637 tons and 117,681 tons, respectively, in 1934, according to the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Although the consumption figures show an encouraging increase of 2 per cent over 1934, they are still considerably lower than the record level of 178,028 tons, reached in 1929.

The prospects for tin consumption appear favorable for an upward trend as shown in the moving average consumption graphs of a number of important countries. Considering the 12-month period ended November, 1935, the only country for which there is an appreciable decrease in consumption is France, and this may be due to the transfer of the Saar from France to Germany in February, 1935.

The increase of 11.9 per cent in Germany was almost exactly equivalent to the decrease in France. Notable increases are recorded for U. S. A. 34.7 per cent, Russia 27.6 per cent and Italy 42.3 per cent.

The visible stocks of tin at the end of December, 1935, were 13,841 tons, a decrease of 1491 tons during the month.

World tinplate production in 1935 was approximately 3,385,000 tons, compared with 3,079,000 in 1934, and the world's output of motor vehicles was 5,150,000 in 1935 against 3,737,000 in 1934.

Hardware Sales Well Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Hardware retailers report that the volume of recent sales are running well ahead of January, 1935, according to Hardware Age, which also reports that the Christmas selling season was the most successful for the last five years.

Hardware merchants who have been watching the lively movement of refrigerators, radios, washing machines, bicycles or modern plumbing accessories from the stocks of other retails are naturally easier to persuade that they, too, may share the volume and profits offered by a freer-spending public.

There has been a great increase lately in the inquiries and orders for store remodeling, and for modernization of equipment. Field men who are doing this work are dated solidly ahead far into the spring.

Fleming Urges Bankers Again Take Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23—A resumption by business men and bankers of the leadership which played such an important part in the growth of this country was called for by Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association, before the Eastern Conference on Banking Service. Mr. Fleming said that "we cannot legislate ourselves back to prosperity."

"It is my belief," declared Mr. Fleming, "that the passage of the Banking Act of 1935 settled for the present at least the question of major banking legislation and that bankers can now turn their attention to the problems of developing and extending the scope of banking service."

Extension of Service

To this end Mr. Fleming urged that every banker try in every way to render bankable such requests for banking services as are presented in unbankable form. If it is not possible to make them bankable, he asked that bankers be painstaking in explaining to the applicant just why his request cannot be granted. He pointed out the multiplicity of laws governing banking, evolved out of long experience in order that the "public may be safely and adequately served," adding:

"I am hopeful that we can bring about in the public mind a realization of this fundamental reason why we cannot function as elastically as individuals or private businesses. Having great confidence in the fairness of the American people I am sure that if we exert the necessary effort we can bring about an appreciation of these problems on the part of the public which will be conducive to a greater degree of co-operation between bankers and the public."

Emergency Measures

With respect to Government competition with banking, Mr. Fleming continued, "we must recognize that in times of emergency the Government had to come to the assistance of the people. Possibly many of the Government's lending functions could not properly be handled by chartered banks.

"On the other hand, it is our duty to survey all of these emergency lending agencies so that bankers may judge for themselves which of the activities now being handled by the Government can be properly and soundly taken over in their respective communities by their own institutions," he said.

Mr. Fleming said in conclusion: "In the light of past experiences I believe that as bankers we are better equipped than ever before to render adequate and constructive service to the people of this nation."

Exchange's Member Firms Number 644

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The number of member firms on the New York Stock Exchange increased during the past year, 621 to 644, an increase of 10 in the number of out-of-town firms and of 13 in the New York City firms, according to the Stock Exchange Year Book for 1935.

The number of partners of firms increased correspondingly, from 3487 to 3612. Branch offices, however, decreased during the year by two.

As of January 1 of this year, member firms maintained 1091 branch offices in 44 states and territories and in 6 foreign countries. There were no offices in Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming.

As of January 1, there were 2351 employees of the Exchange, compared with 2356 a year ago, the Year Book reveals.

The World's Business

The Bonus as Inflation—Another Step on the Slippery Road—Fiscal Irresponsibility

By H. B. E.

It is impossible to say whether prepayment of the bonus bill will lead to inflation. But this much can be said—it is inflationary.

The bonds in which payment will be made will in all probability be cashed by the majority of the recipients. It is true that this of itself may not be serious. The Treasury, with its $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, is equipped to buy in the Government bond market. Thus it may help to absorb the shock of bonus bond dumping. It is also true that the effect may not be serious upon the banks. Anxious themselves to support the bond market in view of their own holdings of bonds, the banks would doubtless absorb most of the veterans' offerings. There seems no doubt as to either the Government's or the banks' capacity in these respects.

However, the bonus prepayment, unless accompanied by fresh taxation, will further derange the budget. This has now been out of balance since the fiscal year ended June, 1931. In such a condition it is an inflationary influence, particularly as there is no visible prospect of a balance being achieved. It is this latter factor that holds the greatest danger. A government which deliberately embarks upon a course of budget unbalancing is apt to find the path so tempting that it forgets the necessity for a return to fiscal rectitude. Fiscal irresponsibility has been revealed in the present bonus debate and action. Senator Bankhead, for instance, is credited with the remark that "we will do the appropriating and it is up to Henry Morgenthau to say where it's coming from."

Mr. Morgenthau's job as a borrower is twofold. He must obtain the money to cover the deficits from banks and investors and obtain that money as cheaply as possible. So far the money has been available without question. So far it has been obtained at extraordinarily low rates. The other day the President said that American Government credit was the highest in the world. It is not quite the highest. Britain still holds that honor. For long-term bonds the comparison is:

Great Britain, 2.69 per cent; the United States, 2.75 per cent.

For intermediate bonds the comparison is:

Great Britain, 1.35 per cent; the United States, 1.50 per cent.

For short-term notes both countries, I believe, are more or less on the same level; they are able to borrow money at a fraction of 1 per cent. Credit, however, is a very fragile affair. Somebody has defined it as "suspicion asleep." If that suspicion should suddenly become active, as the result of a lack of faith that the budget will ever be balanced, then Mr. Morgenthau's job would become hopeless.

Recently Secretary Morgenthau told a Senate committee what would happen in such an event. He used the word "catastrophe." Why? Because the Treasury is still carrying the erroneous system on its back. One in seven of the population is dependent upon public relief. If investors become afraid to finance the Government, the Treasury could not withdraw its support of the erroneous system. It would be carried irresistibly into printing press inflation. That is, it would print the money that it could not borrow. In that event we should witness the usual phenomena associated with inflation. Runaway prices, the lag of wages behind the rise in prices, the progressive wiping out of savings in fixed amounts of money—these are some of those phenomena. The only persons to gain would be the speculators. The losers would be the wage-earner.

The time is overdue when Americans should look the fiscal facts in the face. It was a pity that Mr. Roosevelt in his budget address did not stress anew the need for budget balancing. One would have liked to see him moreover reiterate in advance his yearold stand on the bonus. In his veto message he said, "The complete failure of Congress to provide taxes for an additional expenditure of this magnitude would in itself, and by itself alone, warrant disapproval of this measure." And again that to invite ultimate danger to Treasury credit by yielding to each and all of the groups that are able to enforce upon Congress claims for special consideration "would be to abandon the principle of government by and for the American people and to put in its place government by and for political coercion by minorities." If these words were true a year ago, they are doubly true today.

Industrial Bond Maturities in 1936 Of About $200,000,000 Near 1935 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Industrial bonds maturing this year total about $200,000,000 par amount, or approximately the same amount as in 1935, according to Standard Statistics Company.

There are only two large issues, Midvale Steel & Ordnance and Bethlehem Steel, and payment is assured in both instances. Of the other important maturities listed below, payment in full is reasonably certain in nine cases, while eleven issues represent defaulted situations in which no action is likely. Extensions will probably be asked on the others. The only serious problems are in the real estate section, where drastic reorganizations are indicated.

Some of the larger industrial maturities follow:

Maturity	Issues	Amount Outstanding	Probable Action
March 1	Hearst Magazines, Inc., Deb 6s	$1,000,000	Payment expected
March 1	Midvale Steel & Ord. 5s	29,008,000	Payment assured
April 1	Fox Film Corp Deb 6s	1,896,600	Payment expected
April 15	Cons. Laundries Conv 6½s	1,438,500	$1,117,000 of issue already extended for 5 years; proposal still open
April 28	61-72 West 47th St. Bldg. 1st 6s	1,053,000	In reorganization
May 1	McCormick (Chi.) 1st 6½s	1,015,000	None
May 1	Shaker Co. 1st Inc. 7s	1,081,500	Further extension probable
May 1	State Theater (Phila.) 1st 5¾s	1,250,000	Extension probable
June 1	Am.-La. Fr. & Foamite 5½% Notes	3,000,000	In reorganization
June 1	Monon Coal 1st 5s	1,877,000	In reorganization
June 1	Park & Tilford Deb. 6s	1,038,500	May be extended
June 15	Kaufman Dept. Stores 5¼% Notes	2,002,000	Extension probable
July 1	Am. Seating Conv 6% Notes	2,578,500	$1,750,000 to be extended to 1946; bal. to be redeem.
July 1	Bethlehem Steel Co. P. M. 5s	22,082,000	Payment assured
July 1	Mortgage Insur. Corp 1st 6½s	4,994,500	May be extended
Sept. 1	Butterick Publishing 6½s	1,419,500	In receivership
Sept. 1	Circle Theater (Phila.) 1st 6s	1,140,000	May ask for extension
Oct. 1	Holland Furnace 6s	1,987,000	Refinancing proposed
Oct. 1	Hotel Manger (now Hotel Taft) 5½s	3,530,525	Readjustment probable
Nov. 1	Celotex Co. 6s	1,600,000	Exchanged for securs. of new co.
Nov. 1	Hearst Publications 6½s	1,000,000	Payment expected
Nov. 1	Pitts. Term Warehouse 5s	2,000,000	None
Nov. 11	90 Riverside Dr (N. Y. C.) 5½s	1,675,000	Reorganization proposal probable
Dec. 1	Gotham Silk Hosiery 6s	2,637,500	Refunding probable
Dec. 1	Hood Rubber 7s	2,502,000	Payment expected
Dec. 1	Nat'l Pole & Treating 6% Notes	1,770,020	May ask for extension
Dec. 1	N. Y. Evening Journal 6½s	1,000,000	Payment expected
Dec. 1	2650 B'way. (Walter Arms) 5½s	1,840,000	None
Dec. 1	Universal Pipe & Rad. 6s	1,604,420	Reorg. ultimately expected

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Track and Field Candidates Report to Webfoot Mentor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — University of Oregon's varsity track and field coach, William L. "Bill" Hayward, called the first meeting of his squad several days ago and mapped out tentative plans for the coming season. The veteran mentor failed to voice optimism over the coming campaign.

Weakness in the distance runs, hurdle events and several field events will tend to offset expected strength in the sprints, jumps, pole vault and javelin, according to Coach Hayward. Unusual interest in track and field is being shown this year, however, as approximately 75 varsity and freshman candidates reported for the opening turnout, giving Hayward a wealth of material.

Because Oregon lacks an indoor field house and track, Webfoot candidates will stage all workouts in the big basketball pavilion until the weather permits outdoor practice.

Hayward's 1936 team will be built around 12 lettermen, two of which are Northern Division titleholders in the Pacific Coast Conference. They are Carson Shoemake, holder of the 100- and 220-yard dash records, and Warren Demaris, veteran javelin thrower.

Along with these stars, Oregon has Capt. George Scharpf, a half-miler last season who is out for the mile run this year; Howard Patterson and Gilbert Schultz, quarter-milers; Sam McGaughey, distance runner; Arne Lindgren and Kenneth Miller, broad-jumpers; Marvin Janak, pole vaulter, and Chan Berry, weight man.

The Webfoot squad was strengthened considerably with the arrival of two sophomore stars, Frank Lloyd, broad jumper and sprinter, and George Varoff, pole vaulter. Lloyd consistently jumps better than 24 feet and in an exhibition leap last year reached 25ft. 8½in. Varoff vaulted 13ft. 9in. several times in freshman competition.

Other leading sophomore prospects are: Cy Wentworth, Barney Hall and Gordon Hall in the quarter-mile; Reg Brady, former state prep school champion in the sprints; Harold Draper, distances; Bill Sims, half-mile; Bob Fitchard, jumps, and Leonard Holland, Clyde Walker and Joe Houston, weights.

Osborne Cup Races On Van Hoevenberg Bob Run on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 22—With two new names written on the championship bobsleigh records of the Amateur Athletic Union, Elton Torrance, Keene Valley, and Robert (Bob) Linney, Lyon Mount, followers of this most thrilling of all winter sports, are eagerly awaiting the Commissioner Lithgow Osborne Cup races on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg slide next Sunday.

Torrance and Linney took first honors in the National A. A. U. junior two- and four-man races last Saturday and Sunday. Linney's all-metal underslung sled, with its silver bronze finish, low center of gravity, cast-iron runners, and astounding speed appears destined to write new pages in bobsleighing history.

A handsome silver perpetual challenge trophy has been donated by State Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne for the Adirondack Bobsled Club introclub meet. The meet will be an open one, affording the regular drivers at the run a chance to match their speed and daring against the other pilots. Racing will start from Whiteface curve.

These regular drivers at the slide are reported to have hung up some remarkable times. Among the best are Ed. Tyrell, Irwin Desourdy, and Orron Preston. They will be pitted in the coming races against Linney and Torrance; Katharin Dewey, 18-year-old girl who took two- and four-"man" novice honors a week ago; Curtis Stevens, famous Lake Placid pilot, who holds the four-man record for the run; and other star drivers.

Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, Lake Placid A. C. will meet St. Francois hockey club of the Montreal Senior League at the Olympic Arena.

Shoemaker Wins First Game in His Defense

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—J. Howard Shoemaker of New York successfully started his defense of his national amateur pocket billiards championship yesterday evening, when he defeated Louis Brookes of Philadelphia, a newcomer in national competition, in the opening game of the 1936 championship tournament at the Strand Academy. The score was 125 to 109, and 40 innings were required. Both played good billiards, though both had trouble bridging the frames. Brookes led near the finish when he made the best run of the evening, 29, after Shoemaker had previously recorded 25 earlier in the game. But a run of 14 by the champion settled the issue two innings later.

Edward C. Rogers of Glen Cove, N. Y., won the other game of the evening easily from Hayden Brown of New Haven, Conn., 125 to 42 in 24 innings. The high runs were 26 for Rogers and 12 for Brown.

Alfonso Enters Yacht in Race

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—Former King Alfonso of Spain has entered a yacht in the annual race from Genoa to San Remo, to be held in March.

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Forty-Six Hockey Games Scheduled In Olympic Play

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., (AP)—America's ice hockey team will have to play its way successfully through 10 matches if it is to capture the Olympic championship next month.

The German Olympic team announced that a total of 46 matches will be necessary to determine the championship. Entries have been filed by 17 nations including the United States, Canada, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, England, France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Finland, Yugoslavia, Latvia and Belgium.

These contestants will be divided into four groups for the elimination round with a total of 28 matches to be played between Feb. 6 and 10. Within every one of these groups all teams will meet each other once.

The two best in each group—a total of eight nations—will qualify for the semifinal round consisting of two groups. From Feb. 11 to 13 another round-robin series will be held to quality the two best in each of these groups for the final round.

The final series, deciding the championship and the next three places, will be held between Feb. 14 and 16.

The usual hockey system of giving two points for a victory and one for a tie will be used. In case of a tie in points, the total number of goals will decide the placings.

German experts expect the championship to lie strictly between the United States and Canada.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

THE Boston Cubs have had little to boast about this season, out that victory over the Philadelphia Ramblers, league leaders, on the latter's rink is one 1935-36 achievement worth recognition. It ended a streak of 12 successive victories on home ice for the Ramblers and the Cubs have beaten them twice all told.

Jack Fillman, writing in the New York Garden program, intimates that the next big hockey deal will see Harvey "Busher" Jackson, Maple Leaf left winger, sold to the Boston Bruins. It is a long guess with the only assurance being that the Bruins, like any other team in the circuit, certainly could make room for the "Busher."

Tiny Thompson is only two behind last season's mark in the matter of shutouts. Last year he totaled eight, and already this season he has registered six. Alex Connell, former Maroon goalie, led the league last season with nine. George Hainsworth, Lorne Chabot and Thompson were tie for second with eight.

After all, figures sometimes mean absolutely nothing in hockey. Look at the Detroit Red Wings leading the American division of the N. H. L. with only six defeats, and yet Cooney Weiland, center last year and now with the Bruins, is the leading scorer of the division. Along with Weiland's absence the Wings have had very little assistance from Syd Howe, the lad they purchased from St. Louis and who led the American group scorers for the 1934-35 season with 22 goals and 25 assists.

There were no details in the press reports about the New Haven-Providence game at Providence last night, but according to the summary a Byrne was given an assist on a Providence goal. If that is correct, it must be Paddy Byrne, the Providence goalie, and it looks as if the Boston official scorers started something recently when they gave the Bruin goalie, Tiny Thompson, an assist. Assists to the goalies really do not mean much anyway, they never will collect on contracts by the number of assists.

College Basketball Results

Akron 50, Muskingum 32.
Army 40, Providence 34.
Capital 46, Ohio Northern 42.
Carroll 28, Lawrence 19.
Chicago 45, Marquette 40.
Cincinnati 34, Ohio 29.
Dakota Wes. 38, Sioux Falls 35.
Greeley 38, Colorado State 22.
Haskell 27, College of Emporia 23.
Illinois Wes. 31, State N. S. 25.
La Salle 35, Catholic 33.
Manchester 39, Valparaiso 32.
Monmouth 18, Carthage 14.
Montana 77, Eastern Montana N. 22.
Navy 27, Western Maryland 17.
Ohio Wesleyan 45, Marshall 34.
Oklahoma A. and M. 33, Oklahoma 26.
Olivet 46, Kalamazoo 21.
Omaha 31 Morningside 25.
Penn State 40, Bucknell 33.
Phillips 39, Central Oklahoma 22.
Pittsburg T. 27, Emporia 29.
Pittsburgh 42, Westminster 31.
R. I. State 54, Worcester P. I. 49.
Springfield 36, Amherst 30.
St. Mary's 32, Macalester 25.
St. Olaf 31, Hamline 29.
Washington 39, St. Louis 28.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

WPA and Sports Development

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Works Progress Administration has received over $340,000,000 from the $4,000,000,000 relief fund, to be spent on sports projects, is indeed welcome news, and there is no question but what it will be money well invested. Due to the growth of big cities, the boy and girl of today does not have the opportunities which were offered to the boys and girls of 50 years ago. The sandlot diamond, the open spaces where the athlete used to play football, tennis and other games, have disappeared. To offset this loss there has been a big need for public playgrounds of all kinds; but only in few instances has the necessary money been available. Now we learn that the Government has put aside $6,916,485 for the development of athletic fields and, while this will not go very far when the entire country is taken into consideration, it will be a help and, we hope, result in more money being appropriated for this purpose in years to come.

Polo Due for Several Changes

Pony polo is a game which has not been subject to many changes in the years that it has been played, so the announcement made at the annual meeting of the United States Polo Association in New York City Tuesday that a special meeting of that organization will be held Oct. 1, to act on changes which were proposed Tuesday, has been received with much interest. The retirement of Louis E. Stoddard as chairman of the association was received with regret and he well deserved the resolution of thanks and appreciation which was voted him for his fine administration during the past 14 years. At the same time, the association is to be congratulated over the election of Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., as his successor, for Strawbridge is one of the best posted and most popular members of the polo fraternity. This game has noted a big growth in the United States during the past few years and it is to meet the needs of this expansion that the changes which are to be acted upon next fall have been proposed.

Arrange for 10-Day Interval

By setting the date for the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson River at June 22, those crews which take part in that event will have 10 days in which to prepare for the Olympic trials which are to be held at Princeton, and they will need that amount of time as they will have to change their style of rowing to meet a race at 2000 meters instead of one at four miles. The Harvard-Yale regatta will take place June 19, and, as the Olympic representative will no doubt come from one or the other of these regattas, the results at New London and Poughkeepsie this year will carry more than the usual amount of interest.

How Is This for Close Competition?

In three of the sports in which Harvard took part Saturday, the margin of victory for the Crimson was only one point. In the two Quadrangular Hockey League matches of Saturday each victory was by only one point, while in three Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League games played the widest margin of victory was only two points. Harvard defeated Dartmouth in hockey 3 to 2, defeated Princeton in basketball 32 to 31, and defeated the Providence Boys' Club in swimming 36 to 35. Columbia defeated Yale at basketball 35 to 34, while Cornell won from Dartmouth 36 to 34. If that isn't close competition, we would like to know what is.

Electric Timing For Slalom Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 23—Electricity has come to the aid of the Lake Placid skier—not to help him go faster, but to see just how fast he does go, even to the hundredth of a second.

All slalom races here this winter will be timed by the Lobner electric timing device, which has been used for several seasons on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg Olympic bob run.

When the slalom racer starts he breaks a string, which sets the electric circuit in motion. When he finishes h. cuts another string stretched across the course and the circuit is broken. Times are recorded in minutes, seconds and hundredths of a second on a tape in the timing house. The apparatus is operated oy a battery.

'Little World Series' In Hockey Abandoned

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The proposals for a "little world series" in hockey, involving various minor league champions, have been shelved for another year but in place of such a test the International League and American Association are planning post-season all-star series.

This news enlivened an off day in the schedule yesterday when John D. Chick, league president, granted permission to coach Dick Carroll of the Windsor Bulldogs to organize such a team. It probably will face the association champions in April after the end of the International League playoffs. No definite dates were set and Carroll, former coach at Duluth and Tulsa in the association, said he did not plan to select his team until late March.

All-Around Athletic Arena Planned for Washington Fans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—An all-around sports arena—for hockey, boxing and basketball—was projected yesterday to give the capital its first general indoor athletic plant.

Graeme Smallwood, one of the sponsors, said plans were complete for a miniature Madison Square Garden, to have a seating capacity of 12,000.

The Securities and Exchange Commission must pass on the setup for authority to sell stock, but Smallwood said enough support already had been promised to assure the arena.

Arrangements have been made, he added, for Washington's entrance next season into the Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey League. The Capital's team will be known as the "Cabinets."

Washington has many hockey fans who regularly go to Baltimore to see League games. Sponsors of the arena here feel the city will support a loop entry. The Washington Garden, Inc., was incorporated in Delaware in December at $1,000,000, Smallwood said.

Meet for Lakes Trophy

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—George R. Jacobun, president of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, said recently American and Australian golfers will play a match Feb. 5 and 6 to determine the possession of the Lakes trophy, captured last year by an American team. The game will be played at the Lakewood Country Club, Long Beach, Calif., he said. America's team will comprise Paul Runyan, captain; Henry Picard, Horton Smith, Sam Parks Jr., national open champion; Harry Cooper and Olin Dutra.

Americans Release Brydge

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League yesterday handed Bill Brydge, defense veteran, his unconditional release. Brydge, who came to the club from Detroit in 1929, was the second oldest member of the club in point of service, ranking behind only Goalie Roy Worters. In announcing his release, Manager Red Dutton said he had been given the opportunity to dispose of his own services, rather than being sent to a minor league club, in appreciation of his fine work over six seasons.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	18	1	6	85	41	37
Springfield	13	3	11	79	63	29
Providence	13	3	11	55	70	29
New Haven	10	3	14	69	85	23
Boston	6	2	18	55	84	14

Results Jan. 22
Providence 3, New Haven 2.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5.

Western Conference Backetball

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C
Indiana	5	0	152	136	1.000
Purdue	3	0	121	80	1.000
Ohio State	3	2	146	123	.600
Michigan	3	2	179	162	.600
Northwestern	2	2	138	109	.500
Wisconsin	2	3	139	156	.400
Iowa	2	3	126	141	.400
Illinois	2	3	138	131	.400
Minnesota	1	4	133	187	.200
Chicago	0	4	120	166	.000

Phelps Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Gordon (Babe) Phelps, heavy-hitting catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers, returned his signed contract today. With the departure of Al Lopez to Boston, Phelps will become Brooklyn's first-string receiver next season. Phelps batted. 364 in 47 games in 1935.

Reds Drop Monessen

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23 (AP)—Officials of the Cincinnati Reds said yesterday they will not retain the Monessen, Pennsylvania State Association Club, as a "farm" this year. The Reds will seek to make an agreement with some other club in that league.

Postponed Game Feb. 20

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (AP)—The National Hockey League game, between the Montreal Canadiens and Toronto Maple Leafs, postponed Tuesday night, will be played at Toronto, Feb. 20, Frank Calder, league president, announced last night.

College Squash Racquets

Yale 5, New Haven L, C. 0.

Southeastern Teams to Visit Many Gridirons

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23 (AP)—Intersectional gridiron warfare in 1936 will take Southeastern conference teams into all sections of the United States—the East, Middle West, Far West and Southwest.

Sixteen games with "foreign foes," two more than in 1935, have been scheduled by the Southeastern's 13 colleges, topped by a half dozen battles with Southwest conference teams.

Among the featured contests with distant foes next season are those bringing together Georgia and Fordham at New York; Vanderbilt and Chicago at Chicago, Mississippi and Temple at Philadelphia, Auburn and Santa Clara at San Francisco, Mississippi State and Texas Christian at Dallas, Vanderbilt and Southern Methodist at Dallas, and Tulane and Colgate at either New York or New Orleans.

The University of Mississippi has undertaken the most elaborate intersectional campaign, scheduling games with George Washington at Washington, Catholic University at Oxford, Miss., and Marquette at Milwaukee, in addition to the game with Temple.

Louisiana State University, champion of the Conference in 1935 for the first time in 27 years, will play three Southwest Conference elevens —Rice at Baton Rouge, Texas at Austin and Arkansas at Shreveport. L. S. U. again opens the season dith Rice, the only team to conquer the Tigers in 1935.

After defeating Yale, 14 to 7, two years ago, the fifth consecutive triumph over the Elis, Georgia's Bulldogs retired from intersectional competition for the 1935 season, but returns to "foreign" warfare next fall, playing Rice at Athens in addition to Fordham.

Temple Ace First In 40-Yard Sprint

PHILADTLPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Eulace Peacock and Frank Nordell, billed as top-liners of Philadelphia's first important indoor track meet in four years, came through in rousing fashion.

Peacock, Temple University ace, came from last place last night to lead a fast field home in the 40-yard dash. He hit his stride at the 10-yard mark, after breaking away slowly, overtook the field at 20, was in front at 30 and finished in 4.7 seconds. Jim Ward of West Chester State Teachers finished second.

Nordell, former New York University miler, ran last for seven laps in the 3000 meter special, while Tom Ottey, ex-Michigan State distance star, assumed a commanding lead. At the halfway mark, Nordell drove to the front, then extended his lead and finished 90 yards ahead of Ottey.

Al Threadgill, another Temple performer who has become a recognized threat in the high jump, did not win as handily as he expected, but nosed out Harold Osborne, onetime Illinois star. Threadgill won with the bar at 6 feet 4.

Handicap Changes Made by Polo Body

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The handicap committee of the United States Polo Association yesterday announced a few additional handicap changes decided upon at a special meeting in connection with Tuesday's association meeting. No important players were on the list considered as all major changes were made in December.

The leading changes made were the raising of Lawrence Baldwin, former Yale captain now riding in Hawaii, from four goals to five and the lowering of Edward Baldwin from six to five. Another Hawaiian change lifted James Castle, ex-Yale oarsman, from two or three.

German Team Wins Bike Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23 (AP)—In a furious last-hour sprint series, the German team of Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel picked up enough points last night to win Milwaukee's fifth international six-day bike race over two other star teams, tied in mileage. The full field of seven teams was tied in mileage at 1 p. m., two hours before the finish. Fioravanti Baggio and Ewald Wissel, the Italian-German team, started the jamming by picking up a lap, but the "big three" of the race, the winners and the American and Canadian teams, soon stepped to the front. Kilian and Vopel won most of the last hour's sprints and put up a sterling finish after six days of grinding close to the lead.

College Swimming Result

Yale 62, Springfield 15.

College Hockey Result

Clarkson 4, Yale 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

'Ladies' Night' at Garden With Cubs Meeting Eagles

BOSTON CUBS, with the brilliant Bill (Flash) Hollett still in their lineup, face the New Haven Eagles at the Boston Garden tonight. A rugged clash is anticipated. The clubs have met six times this season, with New Haven winning three times and Boston once. The other games were tied.

For the second time this season, the game this evening will call for a "Ladies' Night." All women and girls, with or without escort, will be admitted for the price of the federal tax ticket of 5 or 10 cents.

More than 3200 women and girls watched the Cubs play on the occasion of the first "Ladies' Night." Many are expected to take advantage of the opportunity tonight to see the lively Canadian-American League rivals in what is an important game to both teams.

In their last home game at the Garden, the Cubs defeated the Providence Reds by 6 to 1, playing their most impressive hockey of the season, with the first line of Bobby Bauer, Rag Getliffe and Porky Dumart and Hollett showing to special advantage. Hollett joined the Cubs last week, having been bought by the Bruins from the Toronto Maple Leafs, and sent to the Cubs for conditioning work to make up the time he lost when sidelined with an injured hand.

Cubs Face Heavy Odds—The Boston Can-Am team in the last month has been greatly strengthened, and it is the hope of the fans that the Cubs will make a desperate effort over the last half of the league campaign to finish in a playoff position. The odds against them are heavy, but a sustained winning streak would put them right at the heels of the New Haven and Providence teams.

Tonight's game is one of two scheduled for the Garden this week. The Cubs will play the powerful Philadelphia Ramblers on Sunday night. Last night, in Philadelphia, the Cubs beat the Ramblers, 6 to 5. New Haven and Cubs have played some interesting contests this season, and the strengthening of the Cubs is believed to have been sufficient to give Boston the edge over the visitors tonight.

Probable Starters—Manager Fred Hitchman plans to start Porky Dumart at left wing, Bob Bauer at right wing and Rae Getliffe at center in his first line tonight. Flash Hollet will play defense with Bert McInenly, and Jack Portland will be back in action to make a valuable alternate for either of the starting men. The second line will be composed of Alec Motter, Jerry Shannon and Phil Besler, with the third line made up of Eddie Finnigan, Jack Riley and Phil Hergesheimer.

New Haven comes here with a team that is in the midst of a blanket race with Springfield and Providence for second place. The Eagles have colorful performers in Obs Heximer, Frank Jerwa and Normie Himes, and have a pair of hard-hitting defense men in Reid and McGoldrick, who will play the starting defense in front of Benny Grant, Gus Forslund, Himes and Heximer may be in the starting line.

Wright Heads Longwood C. C.—Irving C. Wright has been elected president of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, succeeding Henry R. Guild. Guild will take over the presidency of the New England Lawn Tennis Association at a meeting in the Harvard Club of Boston this evening.

The Longwood C. C. meeting was held in the Hotel Lenox last evening. George A. Lyon of Brookline and A. Nicholas Reggio of Chestnut Hill, vice presidents, and Willard W. Dow of Waban, treasurer, have been re-elected. Roberts Tunis, Boston, replaces Arthur C. Ingalls as secretary.

An appreciation of services of the late Ike Chambers, who kept the Longwood courts in such splendid condition for many years, was read into the minutes.

The Longwood club is in strong financial condition.

Squash Racquets—Richard V. Wakeman, Harry K. Cross, John G. Cornish, Edward G. Hoehn and A. M. Sonnabend, five of the leading Boston squash racquets players, are planning to compete in the Atlantic coast tournament at Atlantic City, starting Friday. Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, the present national champion, holds the Atlantic coast title.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Dick Wakeman and D. Jackson were the winners of the three matches played at the Union Boat Club yesterday in the Massachusetts squash championship. Jansen and Wakeman are now considered the prime favorites since the unexpected defeat of Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard on Tuesday.

Here and There—a small crowd of about 900 spectators dotted the Boston Garden Stadium and balcony seats last night while four teams in the Commercial Amateur Hockey League played the opening games of the second-half schedule. . . . Shawmut Indians defeated Jackson-Curtis, 4 to 1; Spaulding-Moss beat Globe H. C., 1 to 0; Maroons downed Clarendon H. C., 3 to 0, and the new Herald-Traveler team tied Owl H. C. at 1-all. . . . The Sky Line Ski Trail in the Blue Hills was dedicated yesterday afternoon with 200 skiers participating . . . John S. Hurd, law school student, who held the 1934 intercollegiate foils crown, leads the five Harvard entrants in the Olympic fencing tryouts at Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Technology, Saturday. . . . Other Crimson fencers expected to compete Saturday in the tryouts are Philip Lilienthal, William Gerber, Richard Morgan and Gilbert Kerlin. . . . Harvard fencers have seven scheduled meets this winter, and will close its season with the intercollegiates on March 27 and 28.

Massachusetts Technology's boxing team will battle Pennsylvania State on Feb. 8, instead of meeting Baltimore College, which match has been canceled. . . . M. I. T. boxers open the southern trip with a contest at Rutgers, Feb. 5. . . . Clarkson Tech hockey team, which meets the Boston College sextet tonight in the Boston Arena, last night defeated Yale by 4 goals to 2, before a crowd of about 2000. . . . Clarkson teams have played in some 90 contests since the season of 1927-28, and have chalked up 68 victories, 20 defeats and two ties. . . . Advance sales indicate that at least 10,000 fans will attend the Prout Memorial Games in the Boston Garden Saturday night. . . . Edith Drury, Radcliffe College girl, advanced to the semifinal round in the Junior League squash racquets tourney in New York yesterday, and will meet Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., one of the best players in the country, today. . . . Eleonora R. Sears of Boston lost her quarterfinal squash match to Mrs. Lemma, 11—15, 15—10, 15—8, 15—3.

Sports This Evening

Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. New Haven, 8:30; at Boston Arena, Boston Olympics vs. University City Club and Boston College vs. Clarkson Tech, 8.

Billiards—Ruth McGinnis, exhibitions and free instruction, at Everett Square Billiard Academy, 132 School Street, Everett, 8; at Al Lacey's, 455 Broadway, Chelsea, 10:30.

Coming Events

Interscholastic Track Meet—At Boston Garden, Saturday, 2.

Prout Memorial Games—At Boston Garden, Saturday evening.

Olympic Fencing Tryouts—At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. Ramblers, Sunday evening.

Where to Dine

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A motion picture recently taken in the Soviet Union, and lecture by
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Boston business man who has just returned from the U. S. S. R.
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Auspices Friends of the Soviet Union

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Max Gordon presents
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with Adrianne Allan, Lucile Watson, Colin Keith-Johnson, Percy Waram
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45 St., West of B'way
Evgs., 8:40. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Universal Labor Action Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

American nations, but in so doing it did not intend to cut America off from the rest of the world. Many of the rules of the draft constitution were taken directly from the Geneva covenant. This shows that our intention was to collaborate with the League of Nations and support its work in favor of universal peace. Similarly, we want the fullest possible collaboration with the international organization.

Need for World Co-operation

"There are some matters, however, that are better dealt with by the continent or group of countries directly concerned. Thus, the Uruguayan Government always held—and events confirmed this view—that the Chaco dispute should be settled in and by America and not by Geneva. Nevertheless, we are anxious to collaborate on an international basis with the other state members of the international organization in furthering the well-being of the workers."

Chilean workers' delegate, Luis Salis, thanked Señor Antuna for withdrawing his original proposal and for supporting the workers' group resolution securing closer collaboration between Geneva and America. The group, therefore, withdrew its previous statements on the subject, which were made under a misapprehension.

Mexican Government delegate Peon del Valle declared he never imagined that the Uruguayan proposal was intended to create a split between Geneva and America or in any way to run counter to the spirit of universality. Ecuadorian Government Delegate Arroyo said he supported the Uruguayan motion but was not desirous of separation. The international office would gain in strength by instituting regional bodies, he believed, and American problems should be studied by America, even if their solutions came from other countries. He therefore supported the views expressed by the Uraguayan delegate.

Brazil Opposed Plan

Bandeira de Mello (Brazilian Government delegate) made it clear that his country had always opposed the suggested American labor institute, not only because of the financial difficulties involved, but also because such a proposal would be at variance with the principle of universality. Brazil fully realized, he said, that different conditions and different problems existed in certain countries and continents, but did not consider that these differences prevented the adoption of universal principles in the realm of social legislation. American states should endeavor to improve their national conditions in line with other states of the world under the auspices of Geneva, he declared. The creation of an American office, he added, would undoubtedly lead to rivalry which would destroy the universality of Geneva and nullify efforts to establish uniform labor conditions throughout the world.

Social Insurance

The conference dealt with the report adopted by the committee on social insurance presided by Cuban Government Delegate Enrique Sandoval. Six meetings were held, discussions being based on the report prepared by Geneva. Señor Sandoval said there was not a single American country which did not expect scientifically-organized social insurance to supply a solution of the most serious problems affecting the working classes. The committee noted that many American countries had incorporated in their insurance system principles embodied in the various draft conventions and recommendations but it was hoped that the terms of these in future will be such that national legislation will be able to follow them still more closely. It was fully agreed, he added, that any regime of human labor, even if based on the most elementary social justice, must give the worker sufficient protection against all professional and social risks. Such insurance should be compulsory and have a threefold object: prevention, reparation and compensation.

Workmen's Compensation

Brazilian Government delegate Saraiva reported on the first part of the committee's work—workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. The committee adopted the principle of occupational risk according to which a workman is entitled to compensation irrespective of who is responsible for the accident. It was further agreed that workmen's compensation should apply to all employed persons in general. The minimum pension was computed at two thirds of annual earnings.

Peruvian Government delegate Edgardo Robagliatti reported on health insurance, the committee deciding that every scheme should aim at preventing premature incapacity, removing incapacity and enabling the worker to return to his occupation and also at providing at least partial compensation for the loss suffered by the worker through the interruption of his employment.

Old-Age Insurance

The third reporter, Chilean Government delegate Del Pedregal, said the first decision of the committee with regard to invalidism, old-age and widows and orphans' insurance was that it should be compulsory. It was further decided that it should apply to all persons working on their own account whose incomes did not permit them to make provision against invalidism. One important decision was that every country should be left free to fix the wage limit for entrance to social insurance. The committee recognized the existence of three types of accumulation: Collective accumulation, individual accumualtion and a mixture of the two. It was agreed that any of these three systems was a suitable basis for an insurance scheme, as it is possible to overcome the defects from which each suffers.

The committee, reported Señor Del Pedregal, accepted the Geneva proposal that the age at which old-age pensions fell due should not be higher than 65 years, but was of opinion that this limit should be lowered wherever possible. It was of the opinion that a worker, in order to qualify for a pension, must not only have been insured for a certain number of years but must also have reached the pensionable age. In America this rule had not always been structly observed and the question of pensions had thus become a "very serious problem."

Lump Sum Settlements

The Peruvian Government proposed that governments which did not feel themselves able to pay pensions to dependents should be permitted substitute lump sum payments. The committee recognized the necessity for making certain concessions, but urged that every country should endeavor completely to comply with the provisions laid down by Geneva.

Uruguayan Government Delegate Bado, supported the recommendations, while his colleague, Señor Freire (for the workers) suggested the abolition of individual accumulation. It was ironical, he said, for states to talk about social protection when it was really the worker who contributed the capital for the insurance system. The Haitian Government delegate, Augustin Ortuzar, drew attention to the important problem of the investment policy of insurance funds. It was time for the international office to intervene, he said. The subject had been neglected by actuarial science and no standards existed to guide funds in their investments. An investigation by the international office was imperative.

The conference adopted the committee's report.

Child Labor

Miss Freida Miller, United States Government delegate, introduced the report of the committee on the work of women and children. Today, by the million, she said, women are still making biscuits, dresses, clothing, canned goods, etc., for human beings to consume, but they were making these things in factories and for wages, as the fellow workers and competitors of men. If the family, which once produced its own clothing, food and many of its supplies, was to be even as well off as it was formerly, then, in a society where those things are bought, it would take the joint pay envelopes of men and women workers to buy them, her report stated. Therefore, it was important, Miss Miller said, not only to the women but to them all and to their nations, that wage-earning women should work under conditions that preclude them from becoming undercutting competitors of workingmen, that they suffer less and less from the exploitation that has sometimes been their lot, that they share in working-class enterprises whether trade unions or workers' housing projects, or anything else. It was toward such an objective that the committee had directed its efforts.

Three Approaches

Miss Gonzalves of Brazil said the committee had tackled the subject on three main tracks: wages (including a minimum), hours of work, and protection during childbirth. The first concern, she said, was to secure a leveling of ratifications among American powers, and, secondly, to lay down principles for future legislation which so far had not been indicated by Geneva. The committee specially stressed the necessity of fixing minimum wages in industries and branches of commerce where women were exclusively or mainly employed, stipulating a minimum pay period of one month and recommending that the wages of women and girls, whether married or single, should be paid to them directly and not to any other person. As regards the hours of work and the prohibition of night work, the resolutions adopted were mainly directed toward securing the application of all American countries of the conventions adopted by the international conference in 1934.

The resolutions adopted on the subject of the employment of young persons were directed towards securing the ratification by all American states of the conventions concerning night work and the age of admission to employment, and raising the minimum age laid down by the conventions.

Working Week

Miss Miller raised the question of the rationalization of and reduction of hours in the textile industry.

Referring specifically to the labor standards which the United States Government desires to see incorporated in the rationalization of the industry, Miss Miller cited the following conclusion in President Roosevelt's report: "The experience of the textile industry during the past two years shows that a definite limitation of hours of employment is both feasible and practicable. Such limitation of hours should be made a definite policy of the industry, at wage rates which will yield to the rank and file of the workers a standard of living higher than that which they have had during previous decades. Minimum wage rates and differentials sufficiently flexible to allow for differences in productivity, with provision for mutual adjustment by negotiations by employers and employees, should be made an integral part of the wage structure of the industry. Finally, the abolition of child labor in the industry is an advance which must be retained."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Jan. 24	Cherbourg, Jan. 30	Jan. 24, 1:00 pm	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm
•Champlain	Jan. 25	Plymouth, Feb. 1	Jan. 24, 8:00 nm	Jan. 25, 6:00 am
†Conte Di Savoia	Jan. 25	Gibraltar, Jan. 31	Jan. 24, 8:00 pm	Jan. 25, 9:00 am
Manhattan	Jan. 29	Cobh, Feb. 4	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Jan. 30	Plymouth, Feb. 5	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:00 am
‡Europa	Jan. 31	Cherbourg, Feb. 6	Jan. 31, 1:00 pm	Jan. 31, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Jan 29	Jan 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb 4	Jan 30, 4:00 pm	Jan 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb 6	Feb 1, 4:00 pm	Feb 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 1	Jan. 28, 4:00 pm	Jan. 28, 7:30 pm

•Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only. ‡Leaves midnight. §Australia must be specially addressed.

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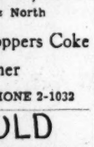
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Waterbury, Conn.

Loveliness and Charm!
You can't minimize the importance of keeping your hair well groomed.
Our skilled operators know exactly the care your hair requires to make it glow with life and beauty. Call 3-2103 for appointment.
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JANUARY
The Month of Genuine Bargains in All Departments
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE BEST QUALITY FUELS IN ALL PRICE CLASSES
BLACK STORK
Hi-Test Anthracite
AMBRICOAL
Hard Coal Briquets
NIAGARA HUDSON
Coke
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
PHONE 3-1268

TREMENDOUS SAVINGS in the STOREWIDE
January Clearance
SALE
Cotrell and Leonard Inc.
472 Broadway

Mrs. Leo D'Allessandro
is pleased to inform her friends and patrons that
MRS. LEO'S BEAUTY SHOP
Now has its separate quarters upstairs at #130 State Street, where a friendly welcome will be extended to you.

AUBURN

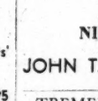
WAIT FARM MILK
Unsurpassed for children, and all who drink milk.
A QUALITY PRODUCT
and costs no more
Phone orders to Auburn 149
GENESEE ST. ROAD AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

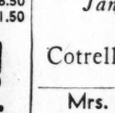
Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349

You Will Save . . .
on purchases made this month. Our finest fur-trimmed coats greatly reduced for clearance. Needed household items, such as Kenwood Blankets and Utica Percale Sheets at large savings in January.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE



FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road



HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FREE DELIVERY

Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 Pondfield Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel 2251

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472 - 1473 TUCKAHOE

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Grant 7431 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
EGG $11.75
STOVE $12.25
NUT $12.00
PEA $10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

If you have a warm air furnace we can cut your coal bill in half. Something entirely new. Call for a demonstration without any obligation on your part.
GREAT LAKES FURNACE & INSULATING CORP.
Telephone Number Wa. 5675

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Flowers Delivered Around the Corner or Around the World
Colonial Flower Shop
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

GLOVERSVILLE

Full Line of MONARCH FOODS
Prime Meats of All Kinds
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Phone 2591-2592
21 SOUTH MAIN ST., GLOVERSVILLE

HEIN 57
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090—2091

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
For Quality Food and Fine Service
Visit
Senator's Restaurant
56 N. Main Street, Gloversville

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Choice Winter Merchandise in All 30 Shops at
NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
108-110 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S
Tempting home-prepared food ready to serve.
Molded salad—Chop Suey—Spaghetti—Baked Beans, etc.
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmund Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
3803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI 3111

LARCHMONT

"CHATSWORTH" "blue" COAL FUEL OIL
Expert Oil Burner Service;
24 Hour Delivery and Service
Phones (Larchmont 2900 / Mamaroneck 3110 (nite emergency)
ESCOTT'S SERVICE, Inc.

REPAIRS—BATTERIES ACCESSORIES
New Cowdrey Electric BRAKE TESTING MACHINE will give you accurate reading of your brakes—this service is free—
41 Boston Post Road Telephone 963

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS *ARE THE BEST*
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
Footwear for the Entire Family
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Tel. Far Rock. 7-3710, Belle Harbor 5-3004

Stern's Bedding Co., Inc.
Linoleum—Rugs
Broadloom Carpets
Mattresses Remade and Sterilized
1909 MOTT AVE. opp. Gem Theatre

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Wordmere
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

See Our New 1936
Philco Radio
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291
Telephone Cedarhurst 1776

Colonial Meat Market
G. HARTMANN Prop.
Prime Meats and Poultry
430 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

PASTEL ALPACA DRESSES
for immediate wear.
$10.95
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS HAIRDRESSER

154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

FREEPORT

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Our Entire Regular Stock
REDUCED 33 1-3% to 50%
CAROL GREEN'S
Celebrates Its Once-a-Year Event
60 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

Moving?
ACROSS THE STREET or ACROSS THE CONTINENT
MURPHY'S Moving and Storage Service
200 Middle Neck Rd. TEL. DAY / NIGHT / GREAT NECK 540

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

"SAFETY-TESTED" USED CARS
YOUR PRICE
YOUR TERMS
MANY MAKES
MANY MODELS
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
Mineola—Hempstead—Freeport
Open Evenings—Sundays

LEE-DAVID Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
JANUARY CLEARANCE
Drastic Reductions
COATS—DRESSES—MILLINERY
Sweaters—Knitwear—Skirts

Cooper's Radio and Sport Store
53 Main Street, Hempstead Tel. 121
Double Trade-In Allowance for your Old Radio
Authorized Dealers for Philco, RCA-Victor, Zenith, Emerson, Stromberg-Carlson and other leading makes.... Expert Repairing on all makes of Radios . . . 12 Services for $1.00 . . . Complete Stock of Popular and Classical Music.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD N. Y.
Phone Hempstead 464

Woods INCORPORATED
Credit Jewelers
284 FULTON AVENUE
Open a Charge Account Hempstead, L. I.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS — POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8411

JAMAICA

INSURANCE AGENCY OF HENRY SCHNEIDER
789 Seneca Avenue
Ridgewood, N. Y.
EVergreen 2-4487
Res. Phone REpublic 9-3531

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep 9 8070-8071

Frederick's Dress Shoppe
New Home 161-19 Jamaica Ave.
Take Elevator Up One Flight
Real Bargains in Fur-Trimmed Coats. New Spring Print Dresses Reasonable.

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

F. H. SCHAUPP & SON
PLUMBING AND HEATING ENGINEERS
GAS BOILERS INSTALLED
183-18 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-4095

LITTLE NECK

Are You Having a Party?
For 8 or for 80, we can make to order Bisque Tortoni, Individual Molds or Melon Molds
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
DELICIOUS SODAS AND SUNDAES
DREVES 253-24 Northern Blvd.
We Deliver Tel. Bayside 2534

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
SEMI-ANNUAL
SHOE SALE
VITALITY SHOES *for Women*
LOG CABIN SHOES *for Children*
WALK-OVER SHOES *for Men*
This is your opportunity to buy high grade shoes at low prices.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones: Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenues and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440. Cleveland 3-8789

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
Laurelton 8-2357, 8-2555

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

Telephone VIRGINIA 7-6191
THE Richmond Beauty Shoppe

3 Items for $1.00
117-10 Hillside Ave.
Opp. RKO, Upstairs

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel Rockville Centre 1815
31 Vale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 o. m. daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Homestead Candies
To better satisfy your increased patronage with our fine, home-made candies we are now at more spacious quarters. 39 N. PARK AVENUE.

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Ferlman Flower Service

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
Lofts *Perfumes Toilet Articles*
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

EXPERT DRY CLEANING
One-Day Service
No Shrinkage, Fading or Odor
Call and Delivery
MERRETT CLEANERS
60 N. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 133

THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4036
40 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS—Hollis

Hollis 5-9563
HOLLIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Special, 3 Items for $1.00
All Week
198-13 Hollis Avenue
Hollis, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephone Larchmont 2068 — Telephone Mamaroneck 3423

Dot's Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y. — 149 Mamaroneck Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

BENJAMIN HOWLAND
TEXACO
Certified Service Station
Sanford Boulevard and Durham Avenue
Telephone Hillcrest 1151

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0950

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

A. J. RICE & CO.
Leading Shoe Store
50 South 4th Avenue
A surplus stock sale is now in progress policies and quality merchandise as has at remarkably low prices with the same been the custom of the A. J. Rice Co. for the past 25 years.
TEL. OAK 9525

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving Packing Storage
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Phone OAK 8802

Greeting Cards
You'll Be Proud to Send
Printed with your name in Silver or Gold as low as $1.75 for 25 Cards.
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 FOURTH AVENUE Oakwood 7410

LUGBAUER, & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor

Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Oldest Established

Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterson
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

PARIS MILLINERY
First in Fashion
Coats and Dresses
92 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1650

NEW ROCHELLE

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The most HEAT, with the least ATTENTION, at the LOWEST COST
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
370 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

JANUARY CORSET SALE
15% to 30% Reductions
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANE DRAKE SHOP
Mrs. Baruch, *Prop.*
SHOWING SMART, FEMININE GOWNS FOR EVERY OCCASION
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle 912

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
NOVELTY GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
411 NORTH AVENUE
(Opposite Westchester Station)
Telephone: New Rochelle 8876

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
JANUARY FEATURE!
20% Discount on All Repairs
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3592

SCRANTON & DELAWARE COAL CORP
EGG COAL 12.00
NUT " 12.25
STOVE 12.50
PEA 10.50
TEL. OAK 0200

I. B. COHEN
BOYS' CLOTHES *and* MEN'S CLOTHES *of* QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS - BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

C. J. Olson
Women's and Children's High-Grade Shoes Reasonable Prices
TREAD-EASY for WOMEN
The Little Sergeant for Children and Growing Girls.
8022 FIFTH AVENUE

ANDREW J. SCHAEFFER
Choice Meats and Poultry
Butter, Eggs, Preserves and Canned Goods

430 TOMPKINS AVENUE
Tel. STerling 3-6470

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue
Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years

Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

FRED'S MEAT MARKET
Prime Meats Poultry and Provisions

2244 Amsterdam Ave.
Near 172nd Street
Prompt Delivery Service
Telephone Wadsworth 7-8131

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

PEEKSKILL

WINDSOR SHOP
FASHION FIRST
900-902 South Street
CLEAN SWEEP SALE
Begins Friday, Jan. 24th
In line with policy of refusing to carry any merchandise over. We are offering this week the remaining winter coats and dresses at prices far below cost.

FRANK P. TOMPKINS
Optometrist
MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
PHONE 2654-J

JOHN R. JONES STORE
12-16 N. Division St.
Annual White Sale
Beginning January 27th
Continuing for 2 Weeks

PORT CHESTER

FINE'S
INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S SHOP
30 NORTH MAIN STREET
Infants' and Children's Outfitters from 1 minute to 16 years.

The Morley Markets Inc.
33 North Main Street
Meats, Sea Food, Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
Free delivery. Prompt Service.
Phones 508 and 509

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S BABY WEEK
starts the Kiddies' New Year off with a glorious sale of everything that the kiddies want at prices that Mother wants to pay.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

ARTCRAFT-PRESS
Commercial Printing
22 Barclay Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paul E. Hankinson, Mgr.
TELEPHONE 3874-J

WONDER BREAD
IT'S SLO-BAKED
The B and M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 FREE DELIVERY

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats
Regular $59.50; Special, $49.50.
The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon

PRIME WESTERN BEEF SALE

Rib Roast	25c
Pot Roast	17c
Boston Cuts	24c
Round Roast	23c
Chuck Steak	20c
Round Steak	29c

All Swift's Branded Beef

ELDER'S MARKET
527 Monroe Avenue
Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
SALES
RENTALS
MORTGAGES
INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
802 Union Trust Building

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 34 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

VAN INGEN
Fuel READING Service
COAL — COKE — OIL
262 ARNETT BLVD. GENESEE 2105

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 225
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

COAL
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East
Glenwood 6161

PROJANSKY
39 East Avenue
"Preliminary to acquiring extra space"
EXPANSION SALE
of
Furs, Dresses
and
Cloth Coats

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Semi-Annual Clearance Sales
reductions throughout the store
78 Clinton Avenue South

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners 50c to $1.00

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Headquarters for
Gifts and Candies
LUNCHES and DINNERS
38-40 East Avenue

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

First Class
PAINTING and DECORATING
James Hubbs
19 Hickory St. Monroe 7972

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

Headquarters for
DU BARRY—*Beauty Preparations*
BY HUDNUT
BARNARD'S PHARMACY
7 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 3443-3452
Your Valued Patronage Respectfully Solicited

PLUMBING—HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
High Powered Vacuum
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

SCHENECTADY

FASHION WELL
ENNA JETTICK Shoe
SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 and $6
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

The ROLLATOR
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DO THOSE things which you judge to be beautiful, though in the doing of them you shall be without renown.
—PYTHAGORAS

Daily Features

BE THOU the first true merit to befriend;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend.
—POPE

Cartoons of the Week

—Ray in Kansas City Star

Back-to-the-Farm Movement

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

Some Additions to the Budget

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The First Skirmish

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier

It Would Go Like This

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

Come to Papa!

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 54

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

III. The Divided Monarchy (con.)

Judah (con.)

Ahaziah (also called Jehoahaz, II Chr. 21:17; 25:23)

Sixth king of Judah; son of Jehoram; began to reign at the age of 22, in the 12th year of the reign of Joram, king of Israel; reigned one year; mother's name was Athaliah, daughter of Omri, king of Israel, II Ki. 8: 25-26; II Chr. 22:1-2

Character: Did evil, influenced by the evil counsel of his mother, Athaliah, and in the ways of the house of Ahab, II Ki. 8:26-27; II Chr. 22:2-5

Events: Allied with Joram, king of Israel, against Hazael, king of Syria, at Ramoth-gilead; visits Jehoram (Joram) at Jezreel and is slain by Jehu, II Ki. 8:28-29; 9:16, 27; II Chr. 22:5-9

Athaliah, Ahaziah's mother, destroyed all the royal seed at his death, except Joash, II Ki. 11:1; II Chr. 22:10-12

(Extinction of Ahab's house in both kingdoms)

Athaliah (Usurper)

Seventh ruler of Judah, daughter of Jezebel and Ahab, king of Israel, wife of Jehoram, king of Judah; mother of Joash; reigned six years, II Ki. 8:26; II Chr. 21:6

Character: Evil influence over her husband and son, II Ki. 8:18; II Chr. 21:6

Murders all her grandchildren of the royal house, except Joash, II Ki. 11:1-3; II Chr. 22:10-12

Slain by order of Jehoiada, the priest, II Ki. 11:12-16, 20; II Chr. 23:12-15, 21

Origin of a Song

AT A gathering some years ago the writer heard Carrie Jacobs Bond tell this story of how she had come to write one of the best loved of her songs, "The End of a Perfect Day."

She said she had gone up to Mount Rubideaux for the Easter Sunrise Service with friends who had engaged a cabin there. After participating in the beautiful service and viewing the pink and silver sunrise, she had retired alone to the cabin filled with an exaltation with which was mingled gratitude to her friends for bringing her. And it was in this spirit that she sat down and wrote the words that were later to become familiar in every American home. Returning to Los Angeles, Mrs. Bond put the poem away and thought no more of it.

Some time later she was motoring with friends through majestic mountain passes and again was filled with awe at the beauty of her surroundings and gratitude for the kindness of those who had invited her on the trip. As they rode along she began to hum; and as the melody fell from her lips, words synchronized themselves to it—the words of the poem she had written on Mount Rubideaux.

One of the party looked at her and exclaimed, "Why, Mrs. Bond, you have a new song, haven't you?"

Guess Again

20

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Was Abraham the father of Isaac? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is the following sentence correct in every particular: "I am very sorry," she said, "But I cannot go to the party." (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: privilege, doggerel, guttural, auxiliary? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Are "enervate" and "invigorate" antonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. If you were to fly due north from Darwin, North Australia, would you pass to the east of Manila, P. I.? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Is it true that Dickens regarded his "Pickwick Papers" as his favorite work? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. If you were to follow the equator completely around the earth, would you traverse 360 degrees of latitude? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Would it be safe to say that three inches of rain is equivalent in precipitation to 2½ feet of snow? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is the longest distance in a straight line across the United States more than 3000 miles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. If you were looking for the book of Zephaniah, and you opened your Bible at Haggai, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes.... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

What They Say

Security

"No people is so insecure as one that is heavily armed."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Co-operation

"Mankind needs to hear the voice of God calling all nations to turn away from strife and pursue the path of co-operation."—*G. Lansbury.*

Security

"The United States is planning to spend next year $1,003,000,000 for defense. *This is more than Great Britain and Japan together are spending on their armies and navies—and both are close to areas of possible war, as we are not.*"—*Lucia Ames Mead.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Auto Parts

REMEMBERING what a friend had told him, that if he kept his eyes and his thoughts open he would find ways to serve, a young man out of work noticed that many automobiles needed various items replaced—one a windshield, another a wind-wing, another a bumper or bumper-holder, light lenses, bulbs, etc.

He acted on the thought that many motorists would appreciate someone's replacing these items if it entailed not too much cost and no inconvenience. Visiting a used-parts house, he was able to get prices on many such articles; and armed with this information, he started out to sell his services, adding a nominal brokerage charge and labor fee, he found that most motorists, particularly business and office men, were astonished at the small cost of replacement of parts, and readily agreed to his doing the work. Needless to say, the young man has made a steady job for himself.—C. G.

Daily Anecdote

Obeying Orders

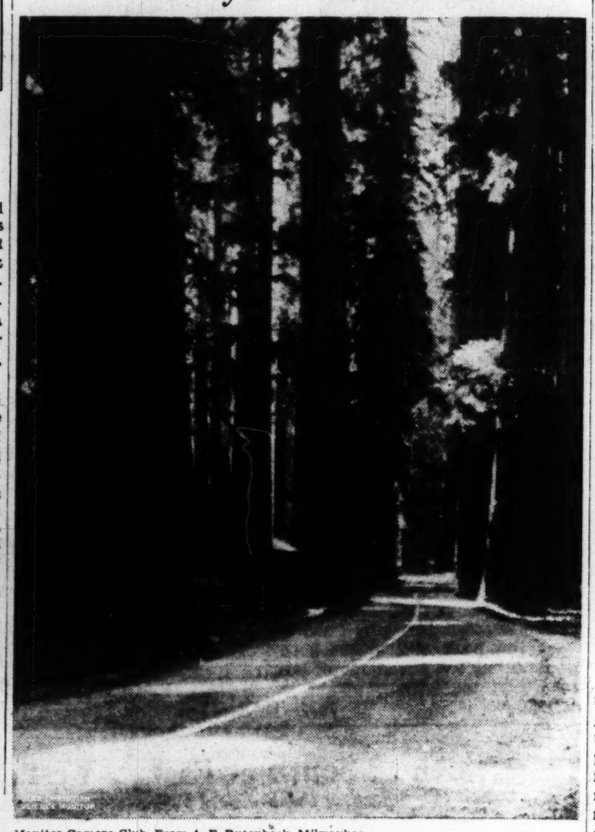
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a choice story told about the second Battle of Bull Run: After the fray, General Sickles, whose greatest laurels were won at Gettysburg, gave an elaborate farewell dinner to the officers of his old Excelsior Brigade. As they assembled in his quarters, he said, pointing to the stacks of food on the table, "Boys, we will have a family gathering—but treat that as you would the enemy!"

As the sumptuous repast ended, an Irish officer was discovered by Sickles in the act of stowing away a considerable quantity of food in his saddle bags. "What are you doing, sir?" queried the astonished General.

"Obeying orders, sir." came the prompt reply. "You told us to treat the dinner as we would the enemy. And, you know, General, what we don't kill, we capture."

A Canyon of Redwoods



Monitor Camera Club, From A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee

Richardson's Grove, California

Brevities

New Yorker: Admirers of Landon call him the Kansas Coolidge. It is not believed, however, that the Governor will carry out the Calvinian policy of not choosing to run.

Milwaukee Journal: Some are hoping Haile Selassie will emerge from the war a great historic personage, just to see how Arliss will look in burnt cork.

Punch: We sympathize with the dear lady who wanted to know if the defeat of Germany by England at football recently put us at the top of the League of Nations.

Indianapolis Star: Indianapolis streets may be slippery, but that is a trifle compared with the condition of Cabinet floors in London and Paris.

Dallas News: Italy prefers the Italian to the Missouri mule in waging the African war. Oddly enough the sentiment is shared by the Missouri mule.

El Paso World News: Richard Halliburton, who went over the Alps successfully on an elephant, may be just the leader to fit into the G. O. P.'s comeback plan.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Balloting

Question: A bylaw governing election of Readers provides: "The first ballot shall be informal for the purpose of nomination only, and only those voted for on this ballot shall be eligible as candidates. If, after 15 ballots have been taken, no election occurs, the last two candidates voted for shall not again be eligible, until 15 more ballots have been taken; this process to be repeated until election."

At a recent meeting, after the conclusion of 15 ballots, a motion was carried by majority vote that further balloting for Reader be deferred and that the meeting proceed to the election of board members, also fixed for this meeting. Would this be permissible under the bylaw, in view of the wording, "this process to be repeated until election," and also in view of another bylaw that "no business except that directly pertaining to the election in hand shall be transacted at the November meeting until all officers shall have been elected"?

Answer: The phrase "this process to be repeated until election" might justifiably be construed to refer to the process, and not necessarily compelling a continuation of the balloting for the first office without interruption. The other bylaw cited seems more explicit, although legitimately open to disagreement. Where there is a reasonable ground for two opinions the question may be decided by a majority vote, although the moot points should be cleared up by amendment as soon as possible.

Apparently, the majority construed the bylaws as permitting the postponement of the balloting for Reader, since a majority voted to do that very thing. However, the vote to defer the first election in order to take up the second should have taken a two-thirds vote because it was not actually to decide a question of interpretation, but to alter the order of business for the meeting (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 84 and 85). However, since no point was made at the time regarding that departure from rules of order, and since no harm has been done by it, the election of the board members could scarcely be questioned on that ground alone.

In Lighter Vein

Method of Expression

Small girl, to her mother, who is taking her for a walk in the park: "Oh, mummy, what a lovely new-laid day!"—*Montreal Star.*

No More Gas

"So you're not going around with the young man who runs the filling station?"

"No, he's given me the air for the last time."

Not Too Familiar

Mose (to his boss): "Well, Cap, Ah's got de job did. Now Ah wants mah John."

Boss: "Your John? What do you mean?"

Mose: "Ah doesn't git money often enough to call hit 'Jack'!"

The Answer

Mother: "Haven't I always told you the Browns are not the kind of boys to play with."

Junior: "Yes, mother, but I'm a good boy for them to play with."

Ahem!

Professor: "And what on earth made you write a paragraph like that?"

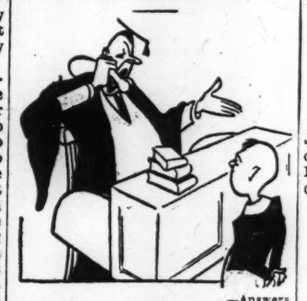
Student: "I quoted it, sir, from Dickens."

Professor: "Beautiful lines, aren't they?"—*Syracuse Orange Peel.*

Just Seven Over Again

A school examiner asked a little boy how many days there are in a year. After receiving seven as the answer, he remarked: "I said a year, not a week. Now, try again."

The boy appeared nonplussed for a minute, and then replied: "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and if there are any more I've not heard of them."—*El Paso World News.*



—Answers

"Mr. Jones, your son's homework is disgraceful. I want you to write out 'E before I after C' fifty times."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Off With the Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Falmouth, Ky.

AN EFFECTIVE and doubly satisfying method of making room for new merchandise has been developed by Clark Houchen, a clothing merchant here.

After the usual Christmas rush, this merchant found his shelves still fairly well stocked with seasonable merchandise, which might be somewhat hard to dispose of. Instead of planning the usual sales, he decided to bundle up the goods which would be of service to those in need of warm clothing, and give it all to the needy.

Caps, raincoats, scarfs, socks, and shirts were distributed to deserving school children; and the once well-filled shelves were emptied and made ready for new goods.

No one here feels that this quick turnover of goods will result in anything but a satisfying and abundant return.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poem found (J. B.)—On Dec. 17 J. B. inquired for a poem, four lines of which he supplied. Now comes E. L. of Tacoma, Wash., with the complete poem:

The Celestial Army

I stood by the open casement
And looked upon the night,
And saw the westward-going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music,
Of their long triumphal march.

Till the great celestial army
Stretching far beyond the pales,
Became the eternal symbol,
Of the mighty march of souls.

Onward, forever onward
Red Mars led down his clan
And the moon like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty
And some were faint and small,
But these might be in their great height,
The noblest of them all.

Downward, forever downward,
Behind earth's dusky shore,
They passed into the unknown night,
They passed and were no more.

No more! Oh, say not so!
And downward is not just,
For the sight is weak and the sense is dim
That looks through heated dust.

The stars and the mailed moon
Though they seem to fall and die,
Still sweep with their embattled lines,
An endless reach of sky.

And though the hills of death
May hide the bright array,
The marshaled brotherhood of souls,
Still keeps its upward way.

Upward, forever upward
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music,
Of the conquerors of time.

And long let me remember
That the palest, fainting one,
May to diviner vision be
A bright and blazing sun!

By THOMAS BUCHANAN READ

Guess Again Answers (20)

1. Yes.
2. No. "But" should have a lowercase "b." The word does not introduce a new sentence.
3. No. All are correctly spelled.
4. Yes.
5. Yes; by 750 miles.
6. No. Dickens regarded "David Copperfield" as the favorite among his works.
7. No; 360 degrees of longitude.
8. Yes. An inch of rain is equivalent to 10 inches of snow.
9. No. The distance from West Quoddy Head, Maine (the easternmost point) straight across to Yaquina Head, Ore. (the westernmost point) is only 2807 miles.
10. No; to the left: Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Rehearsal*

By LE PELLEY

Rehearsal every night this week
GOODNESS SAKE
NO-NO-TUBBY !!
YOU DON'T PULL THE CURTAIN YET ! DORIE LEE AND MARMADUKE HAVEN'T FINISHED THEIR SCENE !
THE PLAY ISN'T OVER !
AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED IT IS, MISS TRIMBLE ! DORIE LEE HAS STOOD THERE AND TOLD MARMADUKE THREE TIMES THAT SHE IS THROUGH WITH HIM FOREVER !!!
AND I THINK IT'S TIME WE STOPPED QUIBBLING ABOUT IT !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thoughts of Home*

By CARMACK

Ol' Jerry and I were taking a snooze this afternoon and Jerry suddenly began to bark in his sleep and woke me up—
"I dreamed I was back on the farm and was racing a rabbit" he said, "and oh, Boy! was it exciting"—
"Which reminds me", he continued, "If I don't go home pretty soon, those rabbits out there will begin to think they own the place"—
Of course, I can't blame him for feeling that way, but I'm not ready to have him leave me, so I suggested he forget about the rabbits and go back to sleep-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Five-Power Front

THE great experiment of developing international law and order goes forward slowly. The lessons of sanctions are being learned. Plain evidence of this is contained in the announcement just made at Geneva. France, Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey have reinforced with specific assurances their general obligation under the League of Nations to support another member (Great Britain) if attacked by a covenant-breaking state (Italy).

Here is clear recognition of two facts taught by recent experience with sanctions: 1. Economic sanctions must be supported by readiness to take military sanctions. If the sanctionists are not prepared to go beyond boycotts, an aggressor will bluff them by a threat to attack, as is supposed to have happened when the Hoare-Laval surrender occurred.

2. Collective action must be in fact collective. Britain almost reached military sanctions when she moved her fleet into the Mediterranean. But she was acting alone. She found herself out in front of the procession. She lacked even the moral support of combined action. That situation has now been changed by the withdrawal of some British ships and the arrangement for pushing some French ships into the "League front."

And now there is this agreement for united action if Britain is attacked. It may be called a regional mutual assistance pact or it may be called a new military alliance. How does it differ from the usual military alliance? It is designed for temporary circumstances. And those circumstances have been produced largely by League action.

Had there been no appeal to Geneva Britain would have had to make some adjustment with Mussolini. But under the old systems she would likely have permitted the partition of Ethiopia without much quibbling. Her Government almost did that in the Hoare-Laval plan, but her people roundly rebuked it and insisted on allegiance to the collective system. The people, if not the Government, recognize that single-handed force is not community law enforcement. And that it is not sufficient to safeguard either League justice nor imperial interests.

The Hoare-Laval surrender was halted because it was such a blatant betrayal of collective action to enforce a community judgment. But if M. Laval's purpose was to stop oil sanctions, he has not failed. In fact, the plan, although spectacularly rejected by popular protest, appears to have accomplished its immediate aim. Oil sanctions have been held up for nearly two months. And at the very time the five-power front for effective military action in case sanctions should bring retaliation was announced at Geneva, further delays were arranged in the matter of carrying sanctions to a conclusion.

Are the statesmen going to surrender to aggression in a way less blatant than the Hoare-Laval plan but none the less destructive of hopes for international law and order? The popular conscience which so effectively stopped the first surrender should be alert to insist that the five-power front be used firmly and for truly collective purposes.

Reserve Board's Independence

FORTHCOMING appointments of governors of the Federal Reserve Board will show whether Mr. Ogden L. Mills's charge that the Federal Reserve System is now politically enslaved by the Administration is true. Only the chairman has so far been officially named. He is Marriner S. Eccles, the man more responsible than any other for the statute. The new act transferred money government from New York back to Washington, but a doubt has remained whether the restoration boded the end of independence for the money managers.

It is vitally important to the welfare of the United States that the board shall be independent of politics. The Government's interest in the board does not necessarily coincide with the interests of the people. Of main concern to the Treasury is the necessity that money rates shall be kept low. Over 50 per cent of the entire federal debt is short-term. It matures within five years. If money rates were to go up, the Treasury's refinancing problem would be serious.

Now the board has the power to force money rates up. It could do so by applying the so-called "brakes" of credit control—for instance, by selling its holdings of Government bonds, which would reduce the supply of money. This might be beneficial if speculation seemed to be taking the place of business improvement. This is what the board was destined by the act to do. It was to be the manager or controller of the community's money. Congress increased the tenure of office of the board and made the terms of employment of the board more attractive for that very purpose.

In a decision involving the people's or the Treasury's interest, who would win? That would be the test, and there is no way of insuring that the people's interests would have the final say other than by naming men of independence to the new board.

Standing generally goes with independence. But there is need to stress this qualification of standing also. Central banking is in its infancy. It is the least exact branch of that very inexact science of economics. The British MacMillan Committee, indeed, calls it "an art more than a science." The ordinary banker, who is a private merchandiser of private money, is not in the slightest vested with the equipment necessary to regulate the country's money in the public interest. For this qualification men are needed who combine a technical background with a sense of social responsibility.

Such men are very few. One can think of Wesley C. Mitchell, one of the world's greatest authorities on the business cycle and chairman of Mr. Hoover's committee on social trends, and John H. Williams, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, American representative on the preparatory commission for the world monetary and economics conference, an expert known to be in sympathy with the basic purposes of the banking act. Others that come to mind with the necessary technical equipment are such authorities as H. Parker Willis, first secretary of the Federal Reserve Board; B. H. Beckhart, leading authority on the New York money market; S. E. Harris, historian of the Federal Reserve System; W. W. Stewart, O. M. W. Sprague, who have both been advisers to the Bank of England, and Leon Frazer, recently head of the World Bank. The responsibilities of the board are so immense, their connection with the public welfare so intimate, that the new body demands the President's most careful and conscientious attention. Above all, the new appointees must not be political puppets.

(Un)historical Films

THE rising tide of historical films is rapidly sweeping away the bridges of knowledge that have been laboriously and slowly built over the wastes of popular historical ignorance. Such is the opinion of the effect of the recent spate of historical films, expressed at the last annual meeting of the Historical Society of London.

The society can easily back up its assertions with concrete instances. Henry VIII, who ruled over England with some strength at one of the most crucial periods of its existence, has been represented to millions of cinemagoers in all parts of the world as a mere buffoon. Catherine of Russia, one of the sternest and fiercest of governors, has been shown as a sentimental schoolgirl. But the French ruler who permitted Joan of Arc to go to the stake had perhaps better treatment than he deserved in a recent picture. Nor are such travesties confined to English-speaking films.

The whole trend of serious historical study nowadays is to get away from attaching undue importance to personalities. This the screen is counteracting, regrettably, in an inaccurate manner. But there are signs that better days are approaching. One large film company is this year extending its program of definitely educational pictures. Its first venture will be supervised by a well-known historical professor. This is perhaps only a small thing, but it may be the beginning of a more conscientious era of historical films.

Linguistic Kindness

LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS, English poet, has challenged the infinitive splitters. In all Shakespeare, he says, he can only find (or find only, as the pedants joyfully correct him) one solitary, single, unaccompanied split infinitive, and he has demanded to be told what great writers, if any, have given the approval of their example to this particular form of locution.

He has not had to wait long for an answer. Mr. V. C. Clinton-Baddeley, actor and playwright, says there is a split infinitive immediately before the magnificent ending of Hardy's "The Woodlanders"; another can be found in Macaulay's Essay of Lord Holland; and a third was inserted by that meticulous writer, Walter Pater, in, of all places, his Essay on Style. So do the infinitive splitters defend themselves.

Yet, in spite of all this, there is, of course, another aspect of the matter to be considered. To split even such a thing as a difference is often not very satisfactory. To split hairs is definitely frowned upon. Why, then, should a part of speech be more roughly treated than a figurative capillary appendage?

But often, says a great authority, the only way to avoid splitting an infinitive is to twist your sentence round into all kinds of contortions. What is to be done then? Here, indeed, is dilemma. But, faced with the possibility of wholly contorting an entire passage, even the most careful writer will probably feel justified in hardening his heart, and splitting his infinitive well and truly down the middle.

So This Is Cuba

Book News of the Day

MANY Americans, classing what happens in Cuba with six-day bicycle races, persimmons and eclipses to be seen only in Java, are supremely uninterested in Cuba and the Cubans. But if you happen to be one of those to whom the Cubans are an interesting people to whose long history fantastic chapters are still being added, you will enjoy CUBAN SIDESHOW, by R. Hart Phillips. (New York: Baker & Taylor. $2.25). Havana: Cuban Press.

Mrs. Phillips has lived on the island ten years. Her husband is a newspaper correspondent. The contents of the book are divided between portions of her diary, observations she has made and segments she has abstracted from the grapevine telegraph lines of the island in the course of lending a hand to her husband when his schedule of work was particularly heavy. And she prefaces all she writes with one important admission. She says she does not pretend to understand the Cuban mind, and it is her personal conviction no Anglo-Saxon ever will or can.

A great deal of nonsense is talked about the paternal interest of the United States in Cuba and her welfare. Fundamentally the United States is little more interested in Cuba than in any other country in which it may be to her advantage in a trade way to be interested.

A great many mistakes in the relationship of the two countries have come out of totting up the Cubans by an Anglo-Saxon measuring stick. It won't work. The Cuban isn't an Anglo-Saxon. He doesn't feel like one, he doesn't think like one, he doesn't react like one.

Granting that observation of Cuba and the Cubans needs a special tuning fork, Mrs. Phillips's book makes interesting, often exciting reading. She is no professional writer and her manuscript shows it. But she has an alert eye, a photographic manner and the wisdom and restraint to set down the most outlandish and dramatic events without embellishing them with interpretive phrases that would spoil their impact. Thus reading the book is like seeing a wild comic opera, given in torrents of Spanish. All color, and shouting. Plenty of villains, the flash of steel, the cries of the vanquished, the roars of the triumphant. Lots of it doesn't make sense—if you stick too close to your Anglo-Saxon heritage. But that ought to make it all the more fun. The seriousness of the serious parts will make itself felt, have no doubt about that. And if you haven't the slightest idea why Cuba is important the book still makes good reading. And has the advantage of being more than the average weight in fact, as well.

J. M.

Badly Nicked

The Future of the Franc

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is France any nearer devaluation now that Laval has resigned? The frank and honest answer is that no clear-cut statement can be given and that now, as in the past, there is no likelihood of any French Government, whatever its color, rushing to devaluate the franc as soon as it takes office. A most careful study of France's present situation shows this.

First, the issue on which Laval resigned was not one of finance but foreign policy. The Radical-Socialist ministers who quit his Cabinet and precipitated the crisis made this plain.

Second, the French people as a whole while very disgruntled at the strait-jacket deflation imposed on them are still solidly opposed to devaluation because of past experience and the upset inflation caused them some ten years ago.

Now, as in the past, the powerful Radical-Socialist Party holds the key to the French situation. This party is the most numerous and best organized in the country, representing the great mass of small farmers, shopkeepers, workers and others, and claims to carry on the tradition of the French Revolution with its platform of rights for the common man. Without its co-operation no government can live in Parliament.

Nominally, the Radicals are Leftists. But for the past two years they abandoned party lines and formed part of the Cabinets of national union headed by Doumergue, Flandin and Laval—all conservatives in financial and economic matters. This they consented to as expedient when France was passing through dark economic and political times.

Next in importance to the Radicals come the French Socialists. As a party they wield much influence in many sections of Paris and the provinces, southern France being specially socialistic.

The combined number of these two parties in the Chamber of Deputies forms the large majority that is nominally Left. Dissensions have the last years prevented their voting together and played into the hands of the reactionaries. But the signs now point to their patching up differences and trying once more to establish a homogeneous Left program, at least in the next few months.

The Doumergue, Flandin and Laval Cabinets all pursued more or less orthodox policies, with deflation and sticking to gold at all costs as the central theme. But with the present political trend to the Left, methods far less conservative in relation to finance and currency loom on the horizon which will lean, at least partially, toward socialism.

The reason for this is that the Radicals and Socialists have many ideas in common as to how to run France's economy. Both are pro-underdog and claim to champion the cause of the small bourgeois, farmer and labor. But in the question of property rights and nationalization they are not in agreement, the Radicals not being out-and-out anti-capitalists like the Socialists nor for the nationalization of French industries and banks like the latter. But it is easy to see that the Left political trend in France will bring a notable change to French recovery policies and it is this change from the orthodox to the more radical that French financiers and leading business men fear.

For instance, a Left government would unquestionably throw out any such strait-jacket deflation plans as sponsored by Laval and draft completely new ones among whose features would be the dethroning of the power of the Bank of France, together with greater money levies on industry and banks. This alone, apart from the devaluation issue, is enough to make French capital beat a temporary retreat and thus cause a grave financial crisis. In other words, the probability looms in France of a reversal in the trend of clipping the State's power of interference in French economy sponsored for the last two years by conservative governments, to that of governments pushing for greater control of the nation's finances, industry and specially private monopolies and banks.

Whatever government is in power in France today, these brief facts may be worth note in determining the position or future of the franc.

NORTON WEBB

New York, N. Y.

Peace Terms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The so-called peace terms submitted by the British and French Governments to Italy and Abyssinia have left me thunderstruck. They are unbelievable. I asked myself the question, What will The Christian Science Monitor say to this? The answer came this afternoon when talking to a friend, who said, "Have you seen what your paper says about it? It is published in the London Daily Telegraph." I immediately got a copy of the Telegraph and saw an extract of your article. In it you speak of distress and disgust. You are perfectly right, and I would say that no language can ever be strong enough to condemn this action of cowardice and this betrayal of the true interest of Britain and mankind.

Remember, please, that not only Americans are disgusted by this latest development, but also many good people in this country are profoundly disturbed and greatly upset by this uncalled for, contemptible action which is supposed to serve peace, but really will promote war, since the aggressor has now definite proof that aggression pays. It is a disastrous development.

I sincerely hope and pray that The Christian Science Monitor will continue at all times and on each occasion to fearlessly uphold the highest principles of justice and never flinch from proclaiming right.

A. VINCENT

London, England.

North . . South . . East . . West

Setting the Political Stage

By Frank L. Perrin

SHOULD the American people, voters and nonvoters, fail to become politically conscious in this year of grace, 1936, it will not be because of the carelessness or indifference of party organizers, party spokesmen or even the incumbents of office who may seek or desire re-election or reappointment. The interesting verbal and written passages at arms between Republican Party managers and the chiefs of national radiocasting chains have served as preliminaries to the more important main events scheduled for June of the coming summer. Evidently it is the desire, particularly of the opposition leaders, that politics may become the chief topic of conversation among thoughtful people.

The plan, if so it may be regarded, is commendable. This whole matter of administrative and governmental trends should be thought through and analyzed. Every qualified elector should become master of his or her own vote. Actually, in the view of many unprejudiced observers and analysts, there is no conspicuous or clearly defined dividing line separating the policies and aims of the two major political parties. Leaders and potential platform makers differ, it is true, as to ways and means of accomplishing what they and the unattached voters in all walks of life hope will be realized. This is the restoration, to what most people regard as normal conditions, of American social and industrial activity. One thing seems assured. It is that the appeals, sometimes to reason and sometimes to prejudice and fear, will be more frequent, more persistent, more persuasive and perhaps more eloquent and convincing than in any previous campaign. And, after all, the main objective of the campaign will be, on one side, to retain the offices now held, and on the other side to regain the offices once held, but lost in the landslide of 1932.

I cannot share or encourage the fear now so often suggested that the country is in danger of going too far in the direction of liberalism or worse, or too far in the direction of what seems to be a much dreaded conservatism. All too often, in times like those we are now experiencing, the temptation of political craftsmen is to appeal to the ignorant prejudices and ungrounded fears of those upon whose susceptibilities they hope to prey. Even those whose pronouncements are listened to respectfully while a whole nation, and perhaps the whole world, stands at attention, would array the poor against the so-called rich, the underprivileged against the fortunate. Unwisely and unreasonably it seems to be the selfish desire to array class against class in a great neighborhood of families in which there exists no class distinction.

It is not at all difficult to analyze and understand the strategy of the political generals, their lieutenants and aides. The coming campaign is to be a battle of the giants, metaphorically. The call to arms must be distinct and insistent if the interest so necessary to a fair and free decision is to be reached. In many of the individual states local contests promise to absorb the attention of less fully informed voters, with the possible result of influencing the decision in the more important national campaign. Even the sun can be obscured by holding a quite small object before the eye.

In Massachusetts, for instance, the alignment will be of voting forces supporting or opposing the not entirely benign dictatorship set up by the present Governor. In Minnesota the issue lies between the camps of Governor Olson and his more or less disloyal lieutenants on one side and the remnant of the two older parties in confusing disarray on the opposite side. In Louisiana the issue, locally, seems to have been bequeathed by the political testament written by Huey Long. In Wisconsin the Democrats who entered into an unexplainable alliance with the Progressive Party leaders are seeking their deserted trenches and once habitable shell holes. In New York State the specter of Tammany rises, with the defeated but still undaunted leader of the old Democracy, former Governor Smith, booted and spurred and anxious to spread the alarm.

So it is that thus early the spontaneous outbursts of guns along the outskirts are heard. It is not an ominous or a fearful portent. This indication of aroused interest should encourage and hearten everyone except those who would distort or conceal the true situation. There will be oratory from now until election day in November, and explanations and specious alibis always. The amphitheater of the spellbinders is the civilized world. Realizing this, the responsibilities of those who would lead or teach are magnified a thousandfold. In this open forum the newspaper press yields no established position and surrenders none of its prestige. But locally, or provincially, it will be held to strict account because of the wider dissemination of facts and figures. It may be hoped that fiction will be deleted from political speeches and political pledges of promised performance.

The Wide Horizon

National Socialism Defined

By J. E. Williams

Berlin

NO DOUBT exists either at home or abroad as to the nature of the nationalism in National Socialism. It has been widely expounded, does not differ from similar types elsewhere and has revealed itself practically in the unification of the Reich and the seizing of armaments' equality for itself. *Deutschtum* is again a vital factor in the *Weltanschauung* (world outlook) of many million Germans.

But doubt does exist as to the nature and goal of the Socialism in National Socialism—how has it changed, or will it change the economic and financial structure of the Third Reich?

The difficulty naturally arises from the fact that this Socialism has never been defined economically. Here is no embodiment of any economic theory as to state or public control over the means of production, similar to that preached during the past century. In fact, National Socialism rejects all Socialism but its own. From a constructive standpoint this latter defies classification, unless it bears only the meaning given it by Pierre Leroux, who claims to have first used it in a modern sense, as an antithesis to "individualism." This appears to be the sense of the National Socialist motto *Gemeinnutz vor Eigennutz* (general, before individual good) which is preached as a new "humanism" based upon Nordic racialism.

National Socialism, according to many of its exponents, is out to conquer capitalism, and yet, according to official declarations, it stands by private initiative and private ownership as faithfully as any capitalist. It is through these two latter, rather than any economic bureaucracy organized by the state or other body, that the Government declaration of March 23, 1933, emphasized it would succeed.

But recently, when Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister for Economic Affairs, made a spirited defense of capitalism as essential to the rebirth and rearmament of Germany, many discordant notes arose from the party ranks. Not many days afterward, Hitler replied with his conception of Socialism at the centenary celebrations of the German State Railways. The state railways he extolled, because of the contrast with other traffic organizations "which do not, and cannot, work on the basis of the Socialist principle, for the whole community." Hitler saw in the development of the army and the state railways evidence that "a consciousness of duty and a readiness to serve" could form the basis of gigantic undertakings—not simply the economic incentive of high wages.

In the struggle between capitalism and Socialism, which is being continuously waged, under whatever name, here in Germany today, and because of National Socialist dislike of intellectual definition and the demand for unification of opinion, the result is the impression that both sides are pro-capitalist and pro-Socialist at the same time. The antithesis becomes a synthesis for many when they say that by capitalism is meant private property and economic freedom of movement, and by Socialism, responsibility to the nation, so that then it is equally good whether one is capitalist or Socialist.

Werner Sombart, the authority on the history of capitalism, declares in his most recent book, "German Socialism is a way out of the economic crisis—it is not simply a principle of organization of economic affairs, but a universal 'formative idea' (*Gestaltungsidee*) affecting all social, political and cultural life."

The Socialism laid down in the unchangeable 25-point Program which decrees abolition of unearned incomes, nationalization of trusts, expropriation of landowners, etc., has hitherto not been converted into concrete form, whatever may come later. Instead, socialization which reveals itself in organized help for the poor, through the Winter Help Scheme, or holiday for workers, through the "strength through joy" movement has been introduced.

"National Socialism," according to a prominent party weekly, "is always—and that applies equally to economic relations—that which is advantageous to the nation." This best explains the present situation—economic affairs without doctrine. Combat unemployment, create foreign exchange for raw materials, especially so as to rearm—these are the practical goods of policy. And this is why the National Socialists must co-operate with Dr. Schacht, because they are out for the same end.

Mirror of Opinion

No Equilibrium, No Gas!

ONE oil company in southern California has dispatched fervent requests to service stations selling its products to refuse gasoline to any intoxicated person.

An idea like this has the quality of contagion. In fact, there should be something to this effect in the statutes.

A few American cities have tried to establish services, police and private, for the tipsy driver. A telephone call brings an operator to deliver the automobile and its incapacitated cargo home.

The trouble, however, is that the intoxicated driver most always has delusions of his superb ability to handle a car.

But a sober service station attendant is apt to know better whenever he gets an opportunity to replenish a gas tank for a swaggering, staggering charioteer.—*Glendale* (Calif.) *News-Press.*